

***A NEW
PRACTICAL AND EASY METHOD
OF LEARNING***

**THE PORTUGUESE
LANGUAGE**

AFTER THE SYSTEM OF

F. AHN

LONDON:

FRANZ THIMM

The Project Gutenberg eBook of A New, Practical and Easy Method of Learning the Portuguese Language

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*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK A NEW, PRACTICAL
AND EASY METHOD OF LEARNING THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE ***

**A NEW
PRACTICAL
AND EASY METHOD
OF LEARNING THE
PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.**

AFTER THE SYSTEM
OF

F. AHN,

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND PROFESSOR
AT THE COLLEGE OF NEUSS.

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PREFACE.

“Learn a foreign language as you learned your mother-tongue.” It is the way that nature herself follows, it is the same which the mother points out in speaking to her child, repeating to it a hundred times the same words, combining them imperceptibly and succeeding in this way in making it speak the same language she speaks. To learn in this manner is no longer a study, it is an amusement. This is in a few words the Method which Prof. **Ahn** has so successfully adopted in his continental Grammars.

The Editor of this Grammar has followed the rational System, which has already procured for Prof. **Ahn** a European reputation, and he has adopted it for the Study of the Portuguese Language. He is greatly indebted to the excellent Grammars by **Bösche**, **Müller**, etc., which he has used for the ground work of this Grammar and it is hoped that its simplicity and utility will procure for it that favour, which the German, French, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Danish, Dutch and Latin Grammars of Prof. **Ahn** have already found in the Colleges and Schools of England.

The Editor.

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FIRST COURSE.

The Pronunciation.

1. The Alphabet.

The Portuguese Alphabet is composed of the 25 following letters:

	pronounced		pronounced
<i>a</i>	ah	<i>n</i>	ennay
<i>b</i>	bay	<i>o</i>	o
<i>c</i>	say	<i>p</i>	pay
<i>d</i>	day	<i>q</i>	kay
<i>e</i>	ai	<i>r</i>	erray
<i>f</i>	effay	<i>s</i>	essay
<i>g</i>	jay	<i>t</i>	tay
<i>h</i>	aghah	<i>u</i>	oo
<i>i</i>	ee	<i>v</i>	vay
<i>j</i>	dshod	<i>x</i>	shees
<i>k</i>	kah	<i>y</i>	ypsilon
<i>l</i>	ellay	<i>z</i>	zea
<i>m</i>	emmay		

There are six vowels: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *y*, the rest are consonants.

2. The Accent.

The Portuguese language has several accents:

the ◡ acute accent,
the ^ circumflex accent,
the ~ hyphen, called *til*, is set over some letters
as a substitute for *m*, as:
lã for *lam*
bẽ for *bem*
huã for *huam*.

3. The Vowels.

A 1. is pronounced like the *a* in the English word **path**, when it has the acute accent ':

chá, tea
dá, he gives
lá, there.

2. is it pronounced short and clear like the *a* in **father**:

capitão, the captain (first a),

or if found before the double consonants: *cc, ll, mm, nn, pp, ss, tt*, as:

acclamar, to call out
annullar, to annul
alludir, to allude
appellar, to appeal.

3. it has a soft and aspirated sound at the end of words if not accentuated:
vergonha, the shame. If the hyphen ~ *til* stands over the *a* it takes a nasal sound:

irmãa (pr. irmāng), the sister
lã (pr. lāng), the world.

E has three sounds:

1. open but short like *ai* in the English word **hail**, when with the acute accent ´ as:

pé, foot
fê, belief
sé,

or in:

mel, honey
he, he is
quero (pr. kayro), I will,

or in those verbs ending in *er*:

conhecer, to know
receber, to receive.

2. long, when with the circumflex ^ over it, as:

lê, he reads
vê, he sees
rêde, the net.

3. It is almost mute at the end of words without the accent, as:

liberdade, liberty
amizade, friendship.

I is pronounced like *e* in the English word **me**, and it is only the accent that determines the pronunciation, as:

tímido,
timoré,
diffícil,

javalí.

O has three sounds:

1. clear and strong in:

mólho,
dó.

2. soft and long in:

bôlo, cake
gôrdo, fat
rapôsa, the fox (fem.).

3. quite short, almost like *oo* in:

poder, to be able
molho, a bundle almost pronounced like
molyou.

U is pronounced like the *oo* in the word **wood**, but the pronunciation depends much upon the length of the syllables, f. i. in *túmulo*, the grave, the first *u* is long, the second is short. If provided with the *til* ~ and before *m* and *n* it takes the nasal sound.

If it follows after *g* and *q*, it is either aspirated, or it is quite mute, as:

guerra (gerrah), war
quero (kayro), I will
quieto (key-eh-to), quite.

In *qual*, it is slightly sounded to distinguish it from the Noun *cal*, the chalk.

Y is pronounced like the vowel *I*.

4. The Consonants.

B is pronounced like the English *B*.

C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l* and *r* is pronounced like *k*, as:

cavallo (kahvallo), the horse
cravo (krahvo), the pink
cuidado (kooeedado), the care.

Before *e* and *i* it sounds like *s*, as:

ceo (sayo), heaven
cigarro (seegarro), cigar.

If the *c* before *a*, *o*, *u* has a cedille (ç)

it sounds like *s*, as:

caça (kassah), chase
aço (asso), the steel
açucar (assookar), sugar.

The double *c*, is distinctly heard only before *e* and *i*,
the first sounds like *k*, the second like *s*, as:
accidente (akseedente), the accident.

D is pronounced like the English.

F do. do.

G before *a*, *o* and a consonant is pronounced like the English *g*, as:

gordo, fat
gravo, grave.

g before *e* and *i* sounds like the *j* in the English word **joy**, as: *general*.

gua almost sounds like the English *wa*, as: *guarda*, pr. gwarda.

H is only softly aspirated in few words, as:

anhelar,
hálito;
otherwise it is mute, as:
homem (omem), man
hora (ora), hour.
Many writers drop the *h* at the beginning
and write *um*, *uma*,
instead of: *hum*, *huma*.

J is pronounced like the English *j*.

K only occurs in foreign words and is pronounced like the English *K*.

L is pronounced like the English *L*.

M at the beginning of words, or between two vowels when it belongs to the second syllable, is pronounced like the English *m*, as:

menino, child
amar, to love.

It takes a nasal sound at the end of words, or when it follows after *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u* which cannot well be described, as:

condição, condition
bem (bang), well
bom (bong), good.

N is pronounced like the English *n*, but has the same peculiarities as *m*.

P is pronounced as in English.

Q sounds like *k*, as: *quero* (kayro), I will.

R is pronounced as in English.

S is pronounced as in English; between two vowels it sounds like *z*.

T is pronounced like the English.

V do. do.

X has three sounds.

1. It sounds generally like *sh*, as:

xarope (sharope), syrup
enxaqueca (anshakeykah), headache.

2. After *e* it is pronounced like *ks*, as:

extensão,
extenuado,
expulso,
excelente.

3. Between two vowels it is pronounced like *gz*, as:

exactamente,
exornar,
except in:
paixão,
puxo,
Alexandre,
baixo,
and some other words, where it sounds like *sh*.

The *x* must be pronounced so softly that it is scarcely audible.

Z sounds like the English, as:

zelo,
zona.

At the end of words it sounds like *s*, as:

rapaz,
luz,
voz.

5. Double Consonants.

The Portuguese language has the following double consonants:

Ch 1. is pronounced like the English *ch*, as:

acho,
chaga,
marchar.

2. it is pronounced like *k* in words derived from Latin or Greek, as:

monarchia,

archo,
archonte,
Achilles.

Lh is pronounced like the *ll* in the English word “billiards” or in the French words “fille, bouilli”, as:

mulher, woman
mólho, the bundle.

Nh is pronounced like the French *gn* in “espagne, peigner”, as:

ganho, I win
banho, bath
manha, trick.

Ph is pronounced like *f*, as: *philosophia*.

Rh and **Th** are pronounced like *r* and *t*.

6. The Diphthongs.

The Portuguese language has two kinds of diphthongs: the **pure**, those which are distinctly pronounced, and the **nasal** diphthongs, pronounced with a nasal sound.

Pure Diphthongs.

ae, as:

taes,
olivaes.

ai (the *a* and *i* do not blend), as:

pai (pa-i),
ai (a-i).

ao, as:

páo (pa-o),
máo (ma-o).

au, as:

aula,
auto,
pauta,
causa.

ei, **ey**, as:

rei,
rey,
lei,
sei.

éi, as:

papéis,
réis.

eo, as:

deo,
mordeo,

viveo.

éo, as:

Céo,

véo,

réo.

eu, as:

eu,

euro,

meu,

seu.

io, as:

pio,

rio,

vio,

ouvio.

oa, as:

loa,

toa.

oe, as:

heroe,

dóe,

róe.

oi, as:

boi.

ôo, oo, as:

vôo,

sôo,

môo.

ou, as:

ou,

ouvir,

douto.

ui, uy, as:

fui,

Rui.

In the above the first vowel is preeminent,

in the following the second vowel has most emphasis.

ea, as:

lactea,

área.

eo, as:

lacteo,

arboreo.

ia, as:

gloria.

oa (pron. *oâ* and *oá*), as:

agoa,

coadura,

coalho.

ui (pron. *ui*), as:

quirinal,

inquirir.

uo (pron. *uó*), as:

equoreo.

uu (pron. *uí*), as:

equuleo.

Nasal Diphthongs.

ãa (bad orthography *am* or *an*), as:

maçãa (mas-sang), apple,

irmãa (ir-mang), sister.

ãe (bad *aem*, *aen*), as:

capitães (kapeeta-engs), captains,

cães (ka-engs), dogs.

am, as:

amparo (ang-paro), protection.

an, as:

andar (ang-dar), to go.

ão (bad orthogr. *aõ*, *am*, *an*), as:

capitão, captain.

em, **êe**, **êem**, as:

lem or *lêem* (lay-eng), they read,

bem, good.

im, as:

fim (fing), the end.

õe (*oem*, *oen*), as:

põe (pong-eng),

nações (nahs-so-engs).

om, as:

bom (bong), good.

um, **un**, as:

undo (moong-do), the world.

The Portuguese have also syllables of three vowels such, as:

eei,

éio,

eão,

ião,

as:

eia, hallo!

meia, half

ideia, idea

rodeão, they surround

vivião, they lived.

PART I.

1.

<i>o</i> ,	the (masc.)	<i>irmão</i> ,	brother
<i>a</i> ,	the (fem.)	<i>irmãa</i> ,	sister
<i>pai</i> ,	father	<i>e</i> ,	and
<i>mãi</i> ,	mother	<i>he</i> ,	is
<i>bom</i> (m.), <i>boa</i> (f.),	good		

Exercises.

O pai. A mãe. O irmão. A irmãa. O pai he bom, e a mãe he boa. O bom pai, a boa mãe. O bom irmão, a boa irmãa. O irmão he bom, a irmãa he boa.

2.

meu, *minha*, my
alto, great
pequeno, little.

The sister is good. The father and the good brother. The good mother and the little sister. The great brother. My brother is little. My little brother. My mother and my good sister. My father and my mother. My good mother and my little sister.

3.

Declension of the definite Article.

Masculine.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>o</i> , the	<i>os</i>
Gen.	<i>do</i> , of the	<i>dos</i>
Dat.	<i>ao</i> , to the	<i>aos</i>
Acc.	<i>o</i> , the	<i>os</i>
Abl.	<i>do</i> , from the.	<i>dos</i> .

Feminine.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>a</i> , the	<i>as</i>
Gen.	<i>da</i> , of the	<i>das</i>
Dat.	<i>á</i> , to the	<i>ás</i>
Acc.	<i>a</i> , the	<i>as</i>
Abl.	<i>da</i> , from the.	<i>das</i> .

Declension of the indefinite Article.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Nom.	<i>um, a</i>	<i>uma</i>
Gen.	<i>de um, of a</i>	<i>de uma</i>
Dat.	<i>á um, to a</i>	<i>á uma</i>
Acc.	<i>um, a</i>	<i>uma</i>
Abl.	<i>de um, from a</i>	<i>de uma.</i>

4. Vocabulary.

moça, girl
bonito, pretty
cavallo, horse
agulha, needle
faca, knife
leão, lion
tigre, tiger
leopardo, leopard
são, are (from *ser*)
animal, *aes*, animal
feroz, wild
estado, situation
no (em o), in, Dat.
miseravel, miserable
em, in
que, which
elle, he
está, is (from *estar*)
ella, she
na (em a), in the
rua, street
garfo, fork
estão, are (from *estar*)
nas (em as), in, Acc.
gaveta, drawer
tenho, I have
lido, read
isso, this
nos (em os), in, Acc.
livro, book
passeio, I go
pelo (por o), through the
entrou, he came
pela (por a), through
porta, gate
boi, ox
vaca, cow.

Exercises.

O pai he alto. A mãe he pequena. A moça he bonita. O cavallo do pai. A agulha da irmã. A faca do irmão. O leão, o tigre e o leopardo são animais ferozes. No estado miseravel em que elle está. Ella está na rua. Os garfos estão nas gavetas. Tenho lido isso nos livros do C. Passeio pelo campo. Elle entrou pela porta. Um boi. Uma vaca.

5. Vocabulary.

noticia, the news
muíto, very
nobre, noble
cão, dog
labrão, bark
rosa, rose
mais bello, more beautiful
do que, than
tulipa, tulip
verão, summer
quente, hot
inverno, winter
rigoroso, severe
passaro, bird
cantão, sing
aguia, eagle
açor, hawk
ave de rapina, bird of prey
ignorancia, ignorance
erro, error
superstição, superstition
deixei, I left behind
tia, aunt
cama, bed
menino, criança, child, baby
o braço, the arm
carta, letter
mão, hand
secretario, secretary
saltar, to jump
janella, window.

The news is good. The horse is a very noble animal. The dogs bark. The roses are more beautiful than the tulips. The summers are hot and the winters severe. The birds sing. The eagle and the hawk are birds of prey. Ignorance is the mother of error, of superstition, and of prejudice. I left my hat in the carriage. The aunt is in bed. She had her child in her arms. He gave the letter into the hands of the secretary. He jumped out of (*pela*) the window. I see a man and a woman. A garden and a house.

Contractions of the Article with the Prepositions.

The Portuguese contract the Article and Preposition in the following way:

from	<i>de o</i>	is formed	<i>do</i>	from	<i>em o</i>	is formed	<i>no</i>
-	<i>de a</i>	-	<i>da</i>	-	<i>em a</i>	-	<i>na</i>
-	<i>de os</i>	-	<i>dos</i>	-	<i>em os</i>	-	<i>nos</i>
-	<i>de as</i>	-	<i>das</i>	-	<i>em as</i>	-	<i>nas</i>
-	<i>a o</i>	-	<i>ao</i>	-	<i>por o</i>	-	<i>pelo</i>
-	<i>a a</i>	-	<i>á</i>	-	<i>por a</i>	-	<i>pela</i>
-	<i>a os</i>	-	<i>aos</i>	-	<i>por os</i>	-	<i>pelos</i>
-	<i>a as</i>	-	<i>ás</i>	-	<i>por as</i>	-	<i>pelas.</i>

6.

On the Gender.

Masculine

The names of all masculine persons, animals, and the occupations of men.

Vocabulary.

Imperador, emperor
foi, was (from *ser*)
morto, killed
Rei, king
chegou, he arrived
hontem, yesterday
jesuita, the Jesuit
forão, they were
expulsado, expelled
homem, man
não ama senão, only loves
a si mesmo, himself
Carlos, Charles
foi, was
Frederico, Frederick
ambicioso, ambitious
ferreiro, the smith
diligente, diligent
alfaiate, tailor
preguiçoso, lazy
gordo, fat
gallo, the cock
mais forte, stronger
de que, than
galinha, hen.

O Imperador Paulo foi morto. El-Rei chegou hontem. Os jesuitas forão expulsados. O homem não ama senão a si mesmo. Carlos foi grande e Frederico

ambicioso. O ferreiro he diligente e o alfaiate preguiçoso. O boi he muito gordo. O leão he muito feroz. O gallo he mais forte do que a gallinha.

7.

Vocabulary.

<i>duque,</i>	duke
<i>proclamado,</i>	proclaimed
<i>principe herdeiro,</i>	hereditary prince
<i>morreo,</i>	died
<i>marceneiro,</i>	the joiner
<i>carpinteiro,</i>	the carpenter
<i>trabalhão,</i>	they work
<i>Luiz,</i>	Lewis
<i>Henrique,</i>	Henry
<i>poderoso,</i>	powerful
<i>touro,</i>	the bull
<i>matado,</i>	killed
<i>vigilante,</i>	watchful
<i>bello, formoso,</i>	beautiful
<i>sanguinario</i>	
<i>sanguinoso</i>	bloodthirsty
<i>sanguinolento</i>	
<i>marido</i>	
<i>esposo</i>	husband
<i>doente,</i>	ill
<i>tio,</i>	uncle
<i>sahio (sahir),</i>	went out
<i>avô,</i>	grandfather
<i>primo,</i>	cousin
<i>filho,</i>	son
<i>dão,</i>	they take
<i>passeio,</i>	walk.

The Duke of Bragança was proclaimed king. The hereditary prince died. The joiner and the carpenter work. Lewis was brave, and Henry powerful. The bull was killed. The watchful dog. The beautiful horse. The tiger is very bloodthirsty. The husband of this woman is very ill. The uncle went out. The grandfather, the father, the cousin and the son took a walk.

8.

Feminine Substantive.

The names of all feminine persons, animals and the occupations of women are feminine.

Vocabulary.

Imperatriz, empress
Rainha, queen

estavão, they were
igreja, church
duqueza, duchess
banho, bath
alfaiata, sempstress
concerta, mends
vestido, dress
filha, daughter
tia, aunt
avó, grandmother
neta, granddaughter
jardim, garden
rapariga, little girl
feia, ugly
mulher, woman
obsequioso, good
vaca, cow
dá, gives
leite, milk
chocando, hatching.

A Imperatriz e a Rainha estavam na igreja. A duqueza está no banho. A alfaiata concerta um vestido. A mãe e a filha, a tia e a prima, a avó e a neta estão no jardim. A rapariga não he feia. A mulher he muito obsequiosa. A vaca dá leite. A galinha está chocando.

9. Vocabulary.

<i>abbadessa</i> ,	abbess
<i>fallou</i> ,	spoke
<i>freira</i>	
<i>religiosa</i>	nun
<i>sór</i>	
<i>mosteiro</i>	
<i>convento</i>	convent
<i>princeza</i> ,	princess
<i>estar para</i> ,	was on the point
<i>partir</i> ,	to depart
<i>condeça</i> ,	the countess
<i>casa</i> ,	house
<i>costureira</i> ,	needlewoman
<i>pespontar</i> ,	hems
<i>lenço de pescoço</i> ,	neckhandkerchief
<i>esposa</i> ,	the wife
<i>negociante</i> ,	merchant
<i>muitas vezes</i> ,	frequently
<i>caprichoso</i> ,	capricious
<i>criada</i> ,	the servant
<i>varre</i> ,	sweeps
<i>cozinha</i> ,	kitchen

<i>cabra,</i>	goat
<i>animal domestico,</i>	domestic animal
<i>gata,</i>	cat
<i>está brincando,</i>	plays
<i>com,</i>	with
<i>cachorra,</i>	young dog
<i>minha,</i>	my, fem.
<i>prima,</i>	cousin, fem.
<i>irmã,</i>	sister
<i>theatro,</i>	theatre
<i>leoa,</i>	lioness
<i>juba,</i>	the mane
<i>esta,</i>	this
<i>egoa,</i>	mare
<i>mais bello,</i>	more beautiful
<i>cavallo capado,</i>	the stallion
<i>Maria,</i>	Mary
<i>não he tão,</i>	is not so
<i>come,</i>	as
<i>Marianna,</i>	Maryanne
<i>Inglaterra,</i>	England
<i>sabio,</i>	wise
<i>soberana,</i>	sovereign
<i>cozinheira,</i>	cook
<i>mercado,</i>	market
<i>diligente,</i>	diligent.

The abbess spoke with the nuns of the convent. The princess was on the point of departing. The countess was not at home. The needlewoman hems my pockethandkerchief. The wife of the merchant. The women are often very capricious. The servant sweeps the kitchen. The goat is a domestic animal. The cat plays with the young female dog. My cousin (*fem.*) and my sister were at the theatre. The lioness has no mane. This mare is more beautiful than that stallion. Mary is not so diligent as Maryanne. Elisabeth of England was a wise sovereign. The cook went to market.

In Portuguese some of the names of animals are occasionally masculine and feminine; to denote the gender the words *macho*, male, or *femea*, female, are used, as:

elephante macho, the male elephant,
elephante femea, the female elephant.

Those Substantives ending in *a* and *ãa* are feminine.

10.

Exercises.

Esta casa^[1] tem uma boa^[2] apparencia^[3]. A rosa^[4] he muito bella. A boca^[5], a orelha^[6], a cabeça^[7], a testa^[8] e a barba^[9] são partes^[10] do corpo^[11] humano^[12]. A janella^[13] está aberta^[14]. Esta agulha^[15] he fina de mais^[16]. Esta tinta não presta para nada. Quero aparar^[17] uma penna^[18]. Tenho^[19] que escrever^[20] uma carta^[21].

Faça-me o favor^[22] de-me emprestar^[23] uma folha de papel^[24]. A garrafa^[25] está na mesa^[26]. Esta cerejeira^[27] carrega^[28] muito. Esta uva^[29] está madura^[30]. Esta vinha^[31] está em optima^[32] exposição^[33].

11.

The butter^[34] is fresh^[35]. With your permission^[36]. The cup^[37] is not washed^[38]. I have the honour^[39]. The beer^[40] is excellent^[41]. The oyster^[42] is fresh. Bring me^[43] a wafer^[44]. —We have a beautiful^[45] morning^[46]. The door^[47] is locked^[48]. Spring^[49] is the most agreeable^[50] time of the year^[51]. The harvest^[52] will be^[53] abundant^[54].

12. Exceptions.

The following Substantives ending in *a* are masculine:

<i>o aroma,</i>	the aroma	<i>o drama</i>	the drama
<i>o axioma,</i>	the principle	<i>o mappa,</i>	the map
<i>o chá,</i>	the tea	<i>o idioma,</i>	the idiom
<i>o clima,</i>	the climate	<i>o planeta,</i>	the planet
<i>o cometa,</i>	the comet	<i>o poema,</i>	the poem
<i>o dia,</i>	the day	<i>o thema,</i>	the theme.
<i>o diadema,</i>	the diadem		

Those Nouns ending in *e*, are generally **masculine**, except:

1. those ending in *ade*, as: *verdade*, truth, etc.,
2. those ending in *ie* or *ice*, as: *a velhice*, the age,
3. those ending in accented *é*, as: *a cheminé*, a chimney.

Nouns ending in *i*, *y*, *o*, *u* as well as those ending in *l*, *m*, *r*, *s* and *z* are with few exceptions all masculine.

Those ending in *ão*, are both masculine and feminine.

13. Formation of the Plural.

Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, *o*, *u* and *ãa* form their plural by adding an *s* to the singular. As:

a rosa, *as rosas*;
a arte, *as artes*;
o filho, *os filhos*.

Examples.

As rosas são mais bellas que as tulipas. Os rios correm^[55] por terras despovoadas^[56]. As arvores são muito frondosas^[57]. As villas são ornadas^[58] de duas igrejas. Eu não vi os pentes^[59]. Os habitantes^[60] destas comarcas^[61] são

Indios^[62]. Elles tem maçãas. Novos reis, novas leis. Deixei os bahús nos coches. Os ribeiros^[63], algumas lagôas^[64] e mesmo certos rios ficão em secco^[65].

14.

These houses please me more than those edifices^[66]. The villages^[67] and towns in this district^[68] are not very numerous^[69]. The oxen^[70], cows, goats, sheep^[71] and cats^[72] are domestic animals. There are^[73] many wild boars^[74], deer^[75] and hares^[76] in these forests^[77]. The cranes^[78] and storks^[79] are birds of passage^[80]. The huts^[81] are made^[82] of the trunks of trees^[83].

15.

Substantives ending in *ão*, form their plural in *ões*, as:

a condição, condition, *as condições*.

Exceptions are:

Allemão, the German, *Allemães*
Catalão, the Catalanian, *Catalães*
cão, dog, *cães*
pão, bread, *pães*
capitão, captain, *capitães*
tabellião, notary, *tabelliães*.

The following only add an *s* in the Plural:

<i>aldeão</i> ,	the peasant	<i>irmão</i> ,	the brother
<i>anão</i> ,	the dwarf	<i>mão</i> ,	the hand
<i>ancião</i> ,	the age	<i>orfão</i> ,	the orphan
<i>a benção</i> ,	the blessing	<i>orgão</i> ,	the organ
<i>christão</i> ,	Christ	<i>pagão</i> ,	the heathen
<i>cortezão</i> ,	the courtier	<i>rabão</i> ,	the radish
<i>grão</i> ,	the corn	<i>villão</i> ,	the villain.

16.

Examples.

Elle abriu^[84] communições entre as cidades e os sertões^[85]. Os serões^[86] são cumpridos. O districto he proprio^[87] para todas as producções agricolas^[88]. As terras são plantadas^[89] e semeadas^[90] de feijões^[91] e melões^[92]. Os Allemães fizeram^[93] muitas invenções^[94] uteis^[95]. Os capitães não querem obedecer^[96] ao general. Aqui^[97] estão tres pães^[98]. Os Cortezãos lisonjão^[99] ao principe^[100]. Os primeiros órgãos forão construidos^[101] por um Allemão em 1312. Eis aqui^[102] os dous^[103] villãos. As casas são ornadas de balcões^[104] de ferro. Aos orphãos mandase^[105] aprender^[106] um officio^[107].

17.

The passions^[108] of women are often very violent^[109]. The navigation^[110] extended^[111], at the beginning^[112], only along the coast. Many revolutions^[113] have broken out^[114] in Europe in recent times^[115]. The conditions^[116] were

rejected^[117]. These places^[118] are situated in the interior of the country^[119]. The hunters^[120] took^[121] the dogs to the chase^[122]. The Catalonians inhabit an important^[123] province of Spain^[124]. The notaries^[125] protest^[126] the bills of exchange^[127]. His brothers were not at home^[128]. The first Christians were much persecuted^[129]. The heathens are still very numerous^[130]. The radishes are very dear.

18.

Substantives ending in:

al, ol, ul change *l* into *es*, as: *a sinal, as sinaes*

el change *l* into *is*, as: *annel, anneis*

il change *l* into *s*, as: *o funil, os funis*.

Examples.

<i>conter,</i>	contain	<i>muitas vezes,</i>	frequently
<i>sal,</i>	salt	<i>o funil,</i>	the funnel
<i>mandar,</i>	to order	<i>ao pé,</i>	with
<i>furriel,</i>	lieutenant	<i>barril,</i>	the barrel
<i>amizade,</i>	friendship	<i>mandou,</i>	had (let)
<i>encontrar,</i>	to meet	<i>pôr,</i>	erect
<i>primavera,</i>	spring	<i>pharol,</i>	lighthouse.
<i>terrestre,</i>	earthly		

As aguas contem diferentes saes. Os animaes domesticos. Os generaes mandavão aos furrieis. Os coroneis estavam no conselho de guerra. Os varios sinaes de sua amizade. Não se encontra muitos caracoes nesta primavera. Os males terrestres são muitas vezes quasi insupportaveis. Os papeis estão na mesa. Os funis estão ao pé dos barris. O imperador mandou pôr pharoes.

19.

The poignards^[131] are ground^[132]. These fishing rods^[133] are good for nothing^[134]. The goldsmith brought the rings^[135]. The painter^[136] has many brushes. Three consuls governed^[137] France in 1803. The barrels^[138] are full^[139]. The officers^[140] were very much dissatisfied^[141]. There are^[142] different chalks^[143]. I like^[144] pies^[145].—They will discover^[146] your tricks^[147].

20.

Substantives ending in *m*, change their plural into *ns*, as:

bem, the treasure, *bens*

viagem, the journey, *viagens*.

Those ending in *r*, *s* and *z*, add *es* to the singular, as:

a colher, the spoon, *as colheres*

ar, the air, *ares*

deos, a God, *deoses*

perdiz, the partridge, *perdizes*;

except:

ourives, the goldsmith, *ourives*

caliz, the chalice, *calices*

alferes, the ensign, *alferes*.

Examples.

As margens^[148] verdejão^[149] com a relva^[150] dos prados^[151]. Elle fez^[152] muitas viagens. Elle possui^[153] muitos bens de raiz^[154] na cidade e fóra della^[155]. Todos os homens são mortaes^[156]. Os sons dos instrumentos musicos. Os jejuns^[157] não engordão^[158]. O ceo^[159] se cobre^[160] de nuvens^[161]. Os

moradores^[162] comércio^[163] em^[164] madeiras de construção^[165].
 Comprei^[166] duas colheres de prata. As Imperatrizes de Russia e d'Austria
 chegaram^[167]. Atire^[168] a esse bando^[169] de perdizes. Os Deoses se ajuntão^[170] no
 Olympo. Quasi^[171] todos os freguezes^[172] são Indios. Ha quatro calices na igreja.
 Os piratas^[173] infestavão os mares.

21.

I hear^[174] sounds^[175]. The sun^[176] hides^[177] itself behind^[178] thick^[179]
 clouds^[180]. We have four ducks^[181]. The passages^[182] are locked^[183]. The
 pictures^[184] of Saints in this church are very numerous. Our baggage^[185] is still in
 the vessel. I offer^[186] you my congratulations^[187]. The air (*pl.*) is always^[188]
 pure^[189] in this Country. I have eaten^[190] four^[191] quails^[192]. He showed^[193] me
 the scars^[194] of his wounds^[195]. In a battalion^[196] there are eight ensigns. The
 goldsmiths came together. The chalices of the flowers. I was many times^[197] in
 your house. The belligerent^[198] powers.

22.

Declension of Substantives.

Singular.

	Masculine.		Feminine.
Nom.	<i>o homem,</i> the man	<i>a mulher,</i>	the woman
Gen.	<i>do homem,</i> of the man	<i>da mulher,</i>	of the woman
Dat.	<i>ao homem,</i> to the man	<i>á mulher,</i>	to the woman
Acc.	<i>o homem,</i> the man	<i>a mulher,</i>	the woman
Abl.	<i>do homem,</i> from the man.	<i>da mulher,</i>	from the woman.

Plural.

Nom.	<i>os homens,</i> the men	<i>as mulheres,</i>	the women
Gen.	<i>dos homens,</i> of the men	<i>das mulheres,</i>	of the women
Dat.	<i>aos homens,</i> to the men	<i>ás mulheres,</i>	to the women
Acc.	<i>os homens,</i> the men	<i>as mulheres</i>	the women
Abl.	<i>dos homens,</i> from the men.	<i>das mulheres,</i>	from the women.

Nom.	<i>Deos,</i>	God	<i>Deoses,</i>	Gods
Gen.	<i>de Deos,</i>	of God	<i>de Deoses,</i>	of Gods
Dat.	<i>a Deos,</i>	to God	<i>a Deoses,</i>	to Gods
Acc.	<i>(a) Deos,</i>	God	<i>(a) Deoses,</i>	Gods
Abl.	<i>de Deos,</i>	from God.	<i>de Deoses,</i>	from Gods.

23.

Examples.

chapéo, the hat
offerecer, to offer
batalha, the battle

inimigo, enemy
jardim, garden
luva, glove
conde, count
deixar, to leave
mordomo, steward
adular, to flatter
lisongeiro, the flatterer
de sorte, in such a manner
igualar, to compare
deo, gave (from *dar*)
grande, sound, great
bofetada, box on the ear
calçado, paved
fizerão, they made
cruel, cruel
guerra, war
comprar, to buy
livro, book
livreiro, bookseller
rancor, the rancor, enmity.

O pai não está em casa. O chapéu do irmão. O general offereceu batalha ao inimigo. A mãe ama o seu filho. A irmã está no jardim. As luvas da mãe. O conde nada deixou ao seu mordomo. Adulando um lisongeiro ao Imperador Sigismundo, de sorte que o igualava a Deus, o Imperador deu ao lisongeiro uma grande bofetada. As ruas são calçadas. Os Portuguezes fizeram cruel guerra aos Índios. A mulher comprou o livro do livreiro. O rancor dos Francezes contra os Inglezes.

24.

Exercises.

The father loves^[199] his daughter^[200]. Mary loves her friend^[201] (*fem.*). The eyes of Caroline equal^[202] two^[203] stars^[204]. He gave the money to the woman, and paid the tailor^[205] at the same time^[206]. Two streams^[207] of the province are designated^[208] by this name^[209]. Various estates^[210] are touched^[211] by this river. These offers^[212] have been made to the Colonists^[213]. He delivered^[214] the letter^[215] to the secretary^[216]. The Madeira is the most important^[217] tributary^[218] of the Amazon river^[219]. The name of the Islands. The town is situated^[220] on the left bank^[221] of the river. The harbour^[222] of Rio de Janeiro is the most beautiful ornament^[223] of the city.

25.

On the Augmentatives and Diminutives.

The Portuguese language has the peculiarity of the Italian and Spanish languages in making Substantives and Adjectives, by the addition of a syllable augmentative or diminutive.

I. **Augmentativos.**

homem, a man
homemzarão, a large, powerful man
tolo, a fool
toleirão, a great fool
mulher, the woman
mulherona, a large masculine woman
tola, the foolish woman
toleirona, a very foolish woman.

II. **Diminutivos**

are formed by changing the final vowel into “*inho*”:

casa, the house
casinha, a pretty little house
homem, a man
homemzinho, a little man
bicho, a worm
bichinho, a little worm
coitado, a poor man
coitadinho, a poor little fellow
bonito, pretty
bonitinho, rather pretty;

others are formed by adding: *zinho*, *zinha* or *sinho*, *inha*, as:

coração, the heart
coraçãozinho, dear little heart
cão, the dog
cãozinho, pretty little dog
irmão, the brother
irmãozinho, dear little brother
cabeça, the head
cabeçinha, pretty little head
mão, the hand
mãozinha, pretty little hand.

26.

The Adjective.

The Adjectives in Portuguese agree with the Substantives in gender and number.

1. Adjectives ending in *e*, *l* and *z*, remain unchanged in the feminine, as:

forte, strong;
grande, great;
cruel, cruel;
amável, amiable.

2. Adjectives ending in *o* change the feminine into *a*, as:

o bonito, the pretty, *a bonita*.

3. Those ending in *ú*, *m* and *r*, add an *a* in the feminine, as:

crú, raw, *crúa*
nú, nude, *núa*
um, a, *uma*
nenhum, none, *nenhuma*
traidor, traitorous, *traidora*
protector, *protectora*.

4. Adjectives ending in *ão* change to *ãa* in the feminine, as:

*luçã*o, brilliant, *luçã*a
*sã*o, healthy, *sã*a.

27.

The Plurals of Adjectives

are formed in the same manner as the plural of Nouns, as:

Singular.			Plural.	
Masc.		Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
<i>forte</i> ,	strong,	<i>forte</i>	<i>fortes</i> ,	<i>fortes</i>
<i>gordo</i> ,	fat,	<i>gorda</i>	<i>gordos</i> ,	<i>gordas</i>
<i>crú</i> ,	raw,	<i>crua</i>	<i>crús</i> ,	<i>cruas</i>
<i>são</i> ,	healthy,	<i>sãa</i>	<i>sãos</i> ,	<i>sãas</i>
<i>igual</i> ,	equal,	<i>igual</i>	<i>iguaes</i> ,	<i>iguaes</i>
<i>amavel</i> ,	amiable,	<i>amavel</i>	<i>amaveis</i> ,	<i>amaveis</i>
<i>civil</i> ,	civil,	<i>civil</i>	<i>civis</i> ,	<i>civis</i>
<i>algum</i> ,	any one,	<i>alguma</i>	<i>alguns</i> ,	<i>algumas</i>
<i>protector</i> ,	protected,	<i>protectora</i>	<i>protectores</i> ,	<i>protectoras</i>
<i>capaz</i> ,	capable,	<i>capaz</i>	<i>capazes</i> ,	<i>capazes</i> .

Observations.

1. The following add *s* to the plural:

*meã*o, mediocre
*temporã*o, timely
*sã*o, healthy
*villã*o, bad.

2. The following change *il* into *eis* in the plural, as:

agil, swift
aquatil, aquatic
debil, weak
difficil, difficult
docil, docile
ductil, pliant
esteril, sterile

facil, easy
fertil, fertile
fossil, fossil
fragil, fragile
futil, futile
habil, clever
ignobil, disgraceful
immobil, immoveable
indocil, stupid
inhabil, awkward
inutil, useless
inverosimil, unlikely
portatil, portable
reptil, reptile
util, useful
verosimil, probable
versatil, changeable
volatil, volatile
volubil, voluble.

3. *Simplez*, single, forms its plural in *simplez* and *simplices*.

28.

Examples.

A rua principal. As ruas principaes são calçadas. A igreja nova. A nova igreja. O homem velho^[224]. A mulher velha. Os Indios atemorizados^[225]. As mulheres Indias. A bella e grande cidade. O sobrinho^[226] moribundo^[227]. A victoria gloriosa. Este homem he mui villão e aquella mulher mui villãa. As mulheres são amaveis, os homens mui crueis. Um moço nú e uma criança nua. O homem he affavel e a mulher he tambem affavel. O genio contraditor e a observação contraditora. A filha he gorda e o filho he gordo. Os homens estão sãos e as mulheres sãas. O povo tranquillo e soffredor^[228]. A sombria raiva^[229] do Philippe. Os velhos bandos hespanhões^[230]. Algumas^[231] embarcações^[232] que tinham servido de piquetes^[233]. Uma satisfação inexplicavel. A igreja he uma das mais bellas do reino^[234]. As aguas mineraes. O termino he fertil. O filho unico. A religão christãa. Um cavalheiro^[235] christão^[236]. A igreja de Santo Antonio he dedicada ao santo do seu nome. A margem^[237] direita. A guarda^[238] nacional. O sobredito^[239] districto. As grandes plantações^[240] de cannas^[241]. A pequena^[242] aldèa^[243]. Santos he uma cidade maritima a mercantil. As autoridades militares e civis. O rio aurifero.

29.

Exercises.

The rich^[244] man and the poor^[245] woman. The pretty house. The large church^[246]. The fertile fields^[247]. The shoemaker is very industrious. The leafy^[248] trees^[249]. The wounded^[250] soldier^[251]. The beautiful bridges^[252]. The numerous^[253] products. The old uncle^[254] and the fat aunt^[255]. The horses are very handsome. The day is very bright^[256]. The climate is very agreeable^[257]. The winter^[258] in Siberia^[259] is very rigorous^[260]. The geographical^[261] and

historical^[262] Institute^[263]. The tall man and the little woman. The above named^[264] royal decree^[265]. The generous^[266] feelings^[267]. The enormous^[268] forests^[269]. Some^[270] sombre and broad^[271] rivers. The only^[272] ornament. The warlike^[273] Indians. The preceding^[274] article^[275]. The sea is very rough^[276]. The following^[277] day. The following days. He is silent^[278] and grave^[279]. The deep^[280] love^[281].

30. The Comparison of Adjectives.

The **Comparative** is formed by placing *mais* (more) or *menos* (less) before the Positive, as:

bello, beautiful,
mais bello, more beautiful.

Obs. “Than” following the Comparative is rendered by *que*, *como*, or: *tão—como*, as—as; *não tão—como*, not so—as; before the particle *que* the word *do* is often prefixed, as:

he mais prudente do que parece,
he is wiser than it appears.

The **Superlative** is formed

1. by placing the article before the Comparative, as:

o mais douto, the most learned
o mais bello, the most beautiful;

2. by adding to the Positive *issimo* (masc.) and *issima* (fem.), as:

bello, beautiful, *bellissimo*, *bellissima*.

Exceptions are:

acre, harsh, *acerrimo*
amigo, friendly, *amicissimo*
antigo, old, *antiquissimo*
aspero, rough, *asperrimo*
bom, good, *bonissimo*
capaz, capable, *capacissimo*
celebre, celebrated, *celeberrimo*
chão, flat, *chanissimo*
feliz, happy, *felicissimo*
fiel, faithful, *fidelissimo*
frio, cold, *frigidissimo*
humilde, humble, *humilissimo*, *humillimo*
mão, bad, *malissimo*

nobre, noble, *nobilissimo*
prospero, prosperous, *prosperrimo*
rico, rich, *riquissimo*
sabio, wise, *sapientissimo*
sagrado, sacred, *sacratissimo*
salubre, salutary, *saluberrimo*
simples, simple, *simplicissimo*
valente, brave, *valentissimo*.

31. Irregular Comparisons.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>bom</i> , good,	<i>melhor</i> , better,	<i>optimo</i> , the best
<i>mão</i> , bad,	<i>peior</i> , worse,	<i>pessimo</i> , the worst
<i>grande</i> , great,	<i>maior</i> , greater,	<i>maximo</i> , the greatest
<i>pequeno</i> , little,	<i>menor</i> , less,	<i>minimo</i> , the least.

Obs. The Positive and Comparative can be strengthened by placing before it:

muito, very
assaz, enough
demasiado, too, too much.

32. Declension of the Adjective.

Masculine.			
	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	<i>o homem diligente</i>		<i>os homens diligentes</i>
Gen.	<i>do homem diligente</i>	the	<i>dos homens diligentes</i>
Dat.	<i>ao homem diligente</i>	industrious	<i>aos homens diligentes</i>
Acc.	<i>o homem diligente</i>	man.	<i>os homens diligentes</i>
Abl.	<i>do homem diligente</i>		<i>dos homens diligentes</i>

Feminine.			
	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	<i>a mulher gorda</i>		<i>as mulheres gordas</i>
Gen.	<i>da mulher gorda</i>	the	<i>das mulheres gordas</i>
Dat.	<i>à mulher gorda</i>	corpulent	<i>às mulheres gordas</i>
Acc.	<i>a mulher gorda</i>	woman.	<i>as mulheres gordas</i>
Abl.	<i>da mulher gorda</i>		<i>das mulheres gordas</i>

33. Examples.

A Asia he mais grande que a Europa. A Africa he menos povoado^[282] que a Europa. A rosa he mais bella que a viola. A viola^[283] he menos bella que a rosa. Pedro he mais feliz do que João. O filho não he tão liberal como seu pai. A historia he tão util como agradável. O dia he mais agradável que a noite^[284]. O seu amante he mais bello, mais moço^[285] e mais rico que ella. Eu acho-o agora menos lindo^[286] do que quando o comprei^[287]. O meu livro he tão barato^[288] como o vosso. Elle he muito mais grande. Ella he pouco mais grande. Caesar he muito mais estimado^[289] que Pompeo. Pompeo foi muito menos feliz que Caesar. Elle he o mais douto^[290] dos homens. Elle he o menos douto dos homens. Ella he a mais bella das mulheres. Ella he muito amavel. Estas cadeiras^[291] são feitas^[292] de optima madeira^[293]. Esta mulher he boa, o marido he melhor e o filho he o optimo. Elle he o felicissimo dos mortaes. O clima he saluberrimo. He homem valentissimo. O filho he rico, o pai he riquissimo. O neto^[294] he máo, o primo^[295] he ainda peor e o tio he o pessimo. Na margem do rio ha optimos pastos^[296].

34.

Exercises.

Mariana is more industrious^[297] than her sister^[298]. Europe is not so large as America. The wife is handsomer than her husband^[299]. This horse is very beautiful, more beautiful than yours. The most fertile fields. His cousin is very rich, his uncle is still richer, and his father is the richest. The man is very bad^[300], the woman is worse, and the son is the worst. This wine is good, but that one is better. She is much taller than her friend^[301]. The tulip^[302] is not so beautiful as the rose. The son is little, but the daughter is very little indeed (*pequenissimo*). Our house is not so large as yours. Amelia is smaller than her brother. The best ship^[303]. The worst man. The bravest knight. The simplest^[304] man in the world^[305]. This^[306] man is very wise, and that^[307] one is the wisest of all. The climate of Siberia is very cold. The summer^[308] is in that country hotter and the winter^[309] more rigid^[310]. A great part^[311] and the greater part. The turf^[312] is very green^[313], but the trees^[314] are still greener. I do not write so well as he. This man speaks^[315] as well as Cicero^[316]. The English^[317] horses are better than the French. Arabia has the best horses. It is commendable^[318] to recommend virtue^[319], but it is better to practise^[320] it.

35.

The Numbers (Vos Numeral).

1. The Cardinal Numbers (Numerales cardinaes).

<i>um</i> , fem. <i>uma</i>	1	<i>vinte e um</i>	21
<i>dois</i> , <i>dous</i> , fem. <i>duas</i>	2	<i>vinte e dois</i>	22
<i>tres</i>	3	<i>vinte e tres</i>	23

<i>quatro</i>	4	<i>vinte e quatro</i>	24
<i>cinco</i>	5	<i>vinte e cinco</i>	25
<i>seis</i>	6	<i>vinte e seis</i>	26
<i>sete</i>	7	<i>vinte e sete</i>	27
<i>oito</i>	8	<i>vinte e oito</i>	28
<i>nove</i>	9	<i>vinte e nove</i>	29
<i>dez</i>	10	<i>trinta</i>	30
<i>onze</i>	11	<i>trinta e um</i>	31
<i>doze</i>	12	<i>quarenta</i>	40
<i>treze</i>	13	<i>quarenta e um</i>	41
<i>quatorze</i>	14	<i>cincoenta</i>	50
<i>quinze</i>	15	<i>sessenta</i>	60
<i>dezesseis</i>	16	<i>setenta</i>	70
<i>dezesete</i>	17	<i>oitenta</i>	80
<i>dezoito</i>	18	<i>noventa</i>	90
<i>dez e nove</i>	19	<i>cem, cento</i>	100
<i>vinte</i>	20	<i>cento e um</i>	101
<i>duzentos, fem. -as</i>	200	<i>novecentos</i>	900
<i>duzentos e um</i>	201	<i>mil</i>	1000
<i>trezentos, -as</i>	300	<i>mil e cento</i>	1,100
<i>quatrocentos, -as</i>	400	<i>mil e duzentos</i>	1,200
<i>quinhentos</i>	500	<i>dois mil</i>	2,000
<i>seiscentos</i>	600	<i>cem mil</i>	100,000
<i>setecentos</i>	700	<i>milhão</i>	a million
<i>oitocentos</i>	800	<i>bilhão</i>	a billion.

Obs. Before a Noun “*cem*” is used, before a number “*cento*”, as: *cem soldados*, hundred soldiers; *cento e um*, a hundred and one. The Portuguese use the Cardinal Numbers to express the date, as: *chegou a quatro de Maio*, he arrived on the fourth of May.

36.

2. The Ordinal Numbers.

<i>primeiro</i>	the	1□□	<i>decimo oitavo</i>	the	18□□
<i>segundo</i>	the	2 ⁿ □	<i>decimo nono</i>	the	19□□
<i>terceiro</i>	the	3□□	<i>vigesimo</i>	the	20□□
<i>quarto</i>	the	4□□	<i>vigesimo-primeiro</i>	the	21□□
<i>quinto</i>	the	5□□	<i>vigesimo-segundo</i>	the	22 ⁿ □
<i>sexto</i>	the	6□□	<i>trigesimo</i>	the	30□□
<i>setimo</i>	the	7□□	<i>quadragesimo,</i>		
			<i>quarentesimo</i>	the	40□□
<i>oitavo</i>	the	8□□	<i>quinguesimo</i>	the	50□□
<i>nono</i>	the	9□□	<i>sexagesimo</i>	the	60□□

<i>decimo</i>	the 10□□	<i>septuagesimo</i>	the 70□□
<i>undecimo, onzeno</i>	the 11□□	<i>octogesimo</i>	the 80□□
<i>duodecimo</i>	the 12□□	<i>nonagesimo</i>	the 90□□
<i>decimo terceiro</i>	the 13□□	<i>centesimo</i>	the 100□□
<i>decimo quarto</i>	the 14□□	<i>millesimo</i>	the 1,000□□
<i>decimo quinto</i>	the 15□□	<i>ultimo</i>	the last.
<i>decimo sexto</i>	the 16□□		
<i>decimo setimo</i>	the 17□□		

37.

3. Fractional Numbers.

<i>a metade,</i>	half	<i>um oitavo,</i>	an eighth
<i>o terço,</i>	the third	<i>uma oitava,</i>	an eighth part
<i>a terça parte,</i>	the third part	<i>tres oitavos,</i>	three eighths
<i>o quarto</i>	the fourth part	<i>uma novena,</i>	a ninth
<i>a quarta parte</i>		<i>uma nona parte,</i>	a ninth part
<i>o quinto,</i>	the fifth	<i>uma decima parte,</i>	a tenth part
<i>a quinta parte,</i>	the fifth part	<i>um e meio,</i>	one and a half
<i>a sexta parte,</i>	the sixth part	<i>dous e meia,</i>	two and a half
<i>a setima parte,</i>	the seventh part	<i>tres e meia,</i>	three and a half.

38.

4. Proportional Numbers.

<i>simples,</i>	simple	<i>tres vezes,</i>	thrice
<i>duplice</i>	double	<i>sextuplo,</i>	sixfold
<i>duplicado</i>		<i>septuplo,</i>	sevenfold
<i>triple</i>	triple	<i>octuplo,</i>	eightfold
<i>triplice</i>		<i>nonuplo,</i>	ninefold
<i>quadruplo,</i>	fourfold	<i>decuplo,</i>	tenfold
<i>quintuplo,</i>	fivefold	<i>centuplo,</i>	a hundredfold
<i>uma vez,</i>	once	<i>a primeira vez,</i>	the first time.
<i>duas vezes,</i>	twice		

39.

5. Collective Numbers.

<i>um par,</i>	a pair	<i>uma sessenta,</i>	sixty
<i>ambos, ambas,</i>	both	<i>uma centena,</i>	a hundred

<i>um terno,</i>	a number of 3	<i>uma vintena,</i>	twenty
<i>um quaterno,</i>	a number of 4	<i>um milhar,</i>	a thousand
<i>uma dezena,</i>	a number of 10	<i>quintal,</i>	a hundred weight
<i>uma duzia,</i>	a dozen	<i>uma quarta do arratel,</i>	a quarter of a pound.
<i>uma quinzena,</i>	fifteen		

todo, toda, tudo, all, every one; **plur.** *todos, todas.*
muito, many; *tanto,* so many. *pouco,* few.

40.

Examples.

Elle viveo^[321] noventa annos^[322]. Ella tem vinto e cinco annos de idade^[323]. O exercito^[324] he composto^[325] de noventa mil e seiscentos homens. Dous mil cincocentos e trinta e quatro homens forão mortos^[326] neste encontro^[327]. Cem homens ficarão^[328] prisioneiros^[329]. Ha nesta povoação^[330] mil e setecentas almas^[331]. Ha mil quinhentas casas na nossa freguezia^[332]. A sua carta^[333] he datada^[334] de vinte e dous de Abril de mil oitocentos e cincoenta e sete. Nosso tio ha de chegar^[335] a treze do mez que vem. O comprimento^[336] desta rua tem o dobro do da outra. Eu fiz duas vezes a volta^[337] da villa a cavallo. Um terremoto^[338] destruiu^[339] a metade da cidade. Este theatro foi queimado^[340] tres vezes. Se cultivar a sua herdade^[341], ella se elevará^[342] em valor ao centuplo.

41.

Exercises.

The company^[343] consists of one hundred men and the regiment^[344] has six thousand men. There were collected^[345] two hundred men and nearly^[346] seventy women. He was the first who arrived^[347]. The second was thy brother. The third man I have not seen. The French army consists of 600,000 men. Within^[348] eight days. He had one sister and two cousins^[349] with him. This house would be worth a hundred times more. Once I have told him, but twice he has forgotten it. The first time that I had the knife ground^[350]. A thousand men were killed in this battle^[351]. The first day of the year^[352]. To-day is the first, the second, the third, the fourth of the month^[353]. Twenty eggs^[354]. He arrived on the fifth of July. The nineteenth century^[355]. The year has 365 days. He has three sons^[356] and five daughters^[357].

42.

Pronouns.

1. Personal Pronouns.

Singular.

1□□ Person.

2ⁿ□ Person.

3□□ Person.

					Masc.		Fem.
N.	<i>eu,</i>	I	<i>tu,</i>	thou	<i>elle,</i>	he	<i>ella,</i>
G.	<i>de mim,</i>	of me	<i>de ti,</i>	of thee	<i>d'elle,</i>	of him	<i>d'ella,</i>
D.	<i>a mim,</i>	to me	<i>a ti,</i>	to thee	<i>a elle, lhe,</i>	to him	<i>a ella,</i>
Acc.	<i>me,</i>	me	<i>te, a ti,</i>	thee	<i>elle,</i>	him	<i>ella, a ella,</i>
Abl.	<i>de mim</i> <i>por mim</i>	from me	<i>de ti</i> <i>por ti</i>	from thee	<i>d'elle</i> <i>por elle</i>	from him	<i>d'ella,</i> <i>por ella,</i>

Plural.							
N.	<i>nós,</i>	we	<i>vós,</i>	you	<i>elles,</i>	they	<i>ellas,</i>
G.	<i>de nos,</i>	of us	<i>de vos,</i>	of you	<i>d'elles,</i>	of them	<i>d'ellas,</i>
D.	<i>a nos,</i>	to us	<i>a vós,</i>	to you	<i>a elles, lhes,</i>	to them	<i>a ellas,</i>
Acc.	<i>nos, a nos,</i>	us	<i>a vos, vos,</i>	you	<i>elles, a elles,</i>	them	<i>ellas,</i>
Abl.	<i>de nos</i> <i>por nos</i>	from us	<i>de vós,</i>	from you	<i>d'elles</i>	from them	<i>d'ellas,</i>

Obs. If the Pronouns *mim*, *ti*, *si*, *nós*, *vós*, are accompanied by the Preposition *com*, they are contracted thus:

<i>com mim</i>	into	<i>commigo</i> ,	with me
<i>com ti</i>	—	<i>contigo</i> ,	with thee
<i>com si</i>	—	<i>comsigo</i> ,	with him
<i>com nós</i>	—	<i>comnosco</i> ,	with us
<i>com vós</i>	—	<i>comvosco</i> ,	with you.

Me is generally translated by *me*, as:

speak to me, *fallai-me*
 he told me, *elle disse-me*
 tell me, *dizei-me*
 write me, *escrevei-me*.

The reflective Pronoun “si”.

Nom.	<i>si</i> ,	one's self
Gen.	<i>de si</i> ,	of one's self
Dat.	<i>a si</i> ,	to one's self
Acc.	<i>si</i> , <i>a si</i> ,	one's self
Abl.	<i>de si</i> , <i>por si</i> ,	from one's self.

It is generally united to the Pronoun: *mesmo* or *mesma*, as: *de si mesmo*, of one's self:

o homem não ama senão a si mesmo,
 the man loves only himself.

The Portuguese also join *mesmo*, to the personal Pronouns, as:

<i>eu mesmo</i> ,	I myself	<i>nós mesmos</i> ,	we ourselves
<i>tu mesmo</i> ,	thou thyself	<i>vós mesmos</i> ,	you yourselves
<i>elle mesmo</i> ,	he himself	<i>elles mesmos</i> ,	they themselves
<i>ella mesma</i> ,	she herself	<i>ellas mesmas</i> ,	
<i>o homem mesmo</i> ,	the man himself.	<i>a virtude mesma</i> ,	virtue itself.

43.

2. Conjunctive Pronouns.

The following are always used in connexion with Verbs:

<i>me</i> ,	me	—	<i>nos</i> ,	us
<i>te</i> ,	thee	—	<i>vos</i> ,	you
<i>se</i> ,	it	—	<i>lhes</i> ,	them
<i>lhe</i> ,	him, her.			

<i>isto me agrada</i>	—	it pleases me
<i>he-me necessario</i>	—	I want it (have it necessary)
<i>deos te ve</i>	—	God sees thee

<i>ella se louva</i>	—	she praises herself
<i>eu lhe direi</i>	—	I shall tell him or her
<i>eu lhes prometti</i>	—	I have promised them.

44.

3. Mixed Pronouns.

are composed of personal and conjunctive Pronouns, by changing the letter *e* of the conjunctive Pronoun into *o* and *a*, as:

instead of	<i>me o</i>	—	say:	<i>mo</i>
” ”	<i>me a</i>	—	”	<i>ma</i>
” ”	<i>lhe o</i>	—	”	<i>lho</i>
” ”	<i>lhe a</i>	—	”	<i>lha</i>
” ”	<i>me os</i>	—	”	<i>mos</i>
” ”	<i>me as</i>	—	”	<i>mas</i>
” ”	<i>lhe os</i>	—	”	<i>lhos</i>
” ”	<i>lhe as</i>	—	”	<i>lhas</i>
” ”	<i>te o</i>	—	”	<i>to</i>
” ”	<i>te a</i>	—	”	<i>ta</i>
” ”	<i>te os</i>	—	”	<i>tos</i>
” ”	<i>te as</i>	—	”	<i>tas</i> .

<i>dai-mo,</i>	give me	(<i>livro</i> , the book)
<i>dai-mo,</i>	give me	(<i>cão</i> , the dog)
<i>dai-ma,</i>	give me	(<i>penna</i> , the pen).

<i>entrego-to,</i>	I give it thee	(<i>livro</i>)
<i>darei-ta,</i>	I shall give it thee	(<i>casa</i>)
<i>entrego-tos,</i>	I give them to thee	(<i>chapéos</i> , pl.)
<i>darei-tas,</i>	I shall give them to thee	(<i>peras</i> , pl.).

<i>se o,</i>	changes into	<i>selo</i>
<i>se a,</i>	” ”	<i>sela</i>
<i>se os,</i>	” ”	<i>selos</i>
<i>se as,</i>	” ”	<i>selas</i>
<i>nos o,</i>	” ”	<i>nolo</i>
<i>nos a,</i>	” ”	<i>nola</i>
<i>nos os,</i>	” ”	<i>noslos</i>
<i>nos as,</i>	” ”	<i>noslas</i>
<i>vos o,</i>	” ”	<i>volo</i>
<i>vos a,</i>	” ”	<i>vola</i>
<i>vos os,</i>	” ”	<i>volos</i>
<i>vos as,</i>	” ”	<i>volas</i> .

Examples.

para dar-lho, for the purpose of giving it to him

<i>dai-mo,</i>	give it me
<i>eu to darei,</i>	I shall give it to thee
<i>entrego-to,</i>	I hand it over to thee
<i>dize-lho,</i>	they told it him or her
<i>entrega-lhos,</i>	give them (she) to him
<i>elle nolo disse,</i>	he told it us
<i>eu volos mandarei,</i>	I shall send them to you.

45.

4. Possessive Pronouns.

Masculine.			Feminine.		
Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
<i>meu,</i>	mine	<i>meus</i>	<i>minha,</i>	mine	<i>minhas</i>
<i>teu,</i>	thine	<i>teus</i>	<i>tua,</i>	thine	<i>tuas</i>
<i>seu,</i>	his	<i>seus</i>	<i>sua,</i>	hers	<i>suas</i>
<i>nosso,</i>	ours	<i>nossos</i>	<i>nossa,</i>	ours	<i>nossas</i>
<i>vosso,</i>	yours	<i>vossos.</i>	<i>vossa,</i>	yours	<i>vossas.</i>

The Pronouns are declined with the definite article, as:

Masculine.		
	Singular.	Plural.
	my book.	my books.
N.	<i>o meu livro</i>	<i>os meus livros</i>
G.	<i>do meu livro</i>	<i>dos meus livros</i>
D.	<i>ao meu livro</i>	<i>aos meus livros</i>
Acc.	<i>meu livro</i>	<i>meus livros</i>
Abl.	<i>do (pelo) meu livro.</i>	<i>dos (pelos) meus livros.</i>

Feminine.		
	Singular.	Plural.
	my house.	my houses.
N.	<i>a minha casa</i>	<i>as minhas casas</i>
G.	<i>da minha casa</i>	<i>das minhas casas</i>
D.	<i>á minha casa</i>	<i>às minhas casas</i>
Acc.	<i>minha casa</i>	<i>minhas casas</i>
Abl.	<i>da (pela) minha casa.</i>	<i>das (pelas) minhas casas.</i>

Examples.

The Portuguese say:

the father loves: *a seu filho*, his son
the mother loves: *a seu filho*, her son
the father loves his daughter: *o pai ama á sua filha*
the mother loves her daughter: *a mai ama á sua filha*
it is mine: *he meu*
it is thine: *he teu.*

5. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Este, denotes a person or thing in our immediate neighbourhood.

Esse, denotes a person or thing a little more distant from us.

Aquella, one still farther distant.

Singular.				
	Masculine.		Feminine.	Neuter.
N.	<i>este,</i>	this	<i>esta</i>	<i>isto</i>
G.	<i>d'este,</i>	of this	<i>d'esta</i>	<i>d'isto</i>
D.	<i>a este,</i>	to this	<i>a esta</i>	<i>a isto</i>
Acc.	<i>este,</i>	this	<i>esta</i>	<i>isto</i>
Abl.	<i>d'este,</i>	from this.	<i>d'esta.</i>	<i>d'isto.</i>
Plural.				
N.	<i>estes,</i>	these	<i>estas</i>	wanting.
G.	<i>d'estes,</i>	of these	<i>d'estas</i>	
D.	<i>a estes,</i>	to these	<i>a estas</i>	
Acc.	<i>estes,</i>	these	<i>estas</i>	
Abl.	<i>d'estes,</i>	from these.	<i>d'estas.</i>	
Singular.				
N.	<i>esse,</i>	this one	<i>essa</i>	<i>isso</i>
G.	<i>d'esse,</i>	of this one	<i>d'essa</i>	<i>d'isso</i>
D.	<i>a esse,</i>	to this one	<i>a essa</i>	<i>a isso</i>
Acc.	<i>esse,</i>	this one	<i>essa</i>	<i>isso</i>
Abl.	<i>d'esse,</i>	from this one.	<i>d'essa.</i>	<i>d'isso.</i>
Plural.				
N.	<i>esses,</i>	these	<i>essas</i>	wanting.
G.	<i>d'esses,</i>	of these	<i>d'essas</i>	
D.	<i>a esses,</i>	to these	<i>a essas</i>	
Acc.	<i>esses,</i>	these	<i>essas</i>	
Abl.	<i>d'esses,</i>	from these.	<i>d'essas.</i>	
Singular.				
N.	<i>aquella,</i>	that	<i>aquella</i>	<i>aquillo</i>
G.	<i>d'aquella,</i>	of that	<i>d'aquella</i>	<i>d'aquillo</i>
D.	<i>áquella,</i>	to that	<i>áquella</i>	<i>áquillo</i>
Acc.	<i>aquella,</i>	that	<i>aquella</i>	<i>aquillo</i>
Abl.	<i>d'aquella,</i>	from that.	<i>d'aquella.</i>	<i>d'aquillo.</i>
Singular.				
N.	<i>aquelles,</i>	those	<i>aquellas</i>	wanting.
G.	<i>d'aquelles,</i>	of those	<i>d'aquellas</i>	
D.	<i>áquelles,</i>	to those	<i>áquellas</i>	
Acc.	<i>aquelles,</i>	those	<i>aquellas</i>	
Abl.	<i>d'aquelles,</i>	from those.	<i>d'aquellas.</i>	

6. Relative Pronouns.

a) *Qual*, which, declined with the article *o* and *a*:
o qual, a qual; plural: *os quaes, as quaes*.

b) *Que*, which, is used of persons and things, as:
o livro que, the book which
a arvore que, the tree which
os livros que, the books which
o mestre que ensina, the teacher who instructs
a mulher que tenho, the woman whom I have
o homem que eu amo, the man whom I love.

It is declined:

N.	<i>que</i> ,	who, which, what
G.	<i>de que</i> ,	of whom
D.	<i>á que</i> ,	to whom
Acc.	<i>que</i> ,	whom
Abl.	<i>de que</i> ,	from whom.

c) *Quem*, is only used of persons.

Singular and Plural.

N.	<i>quem</i> ,	who
G.	<i>de quem</i> ,	of whom
D.	<i>á quem</i> ,	to whom
Acc.	<i>quem</i> ,	whom
Abl.	<i>de quem</i> ,	from whom.

d) *Cujo, cuja*, whose.

Singular.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
N.	—	—
G.	<i>de cujo</i> , of whose	<i>de cuja</i>
D.	<i>a cujo</i> , to whose	<i>a cuja</i>
Acc.	<i>cujo</i> , whose	<i>cuja</i>
Abl.	<i>de cujo</i> , whose.	<i>de cuja</i> .

Examples.

a pessoa cuja reputação vós admirais.

The person whose reputation you admire.

o ceo cujo soccorro nunca falta.

The heaven whose assistance never fails.

a mulher cuja bella cara.

The woman whose beautiful face.

cujas bellezas.

Whose beauties.
a cujo pai.
 To whose father.

48.

7. Interrogative Pronouns.

Quem, qual, que, who, which, what?

Singular and Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.			Masc. and Fem.	
N.	<i>quem</i> ,	who?		<i>que</i>	
G.	<i>de quem</i> ,	of whom?		<i>de que</i>	
D.	<i>á quem</i> ,	to whom?		<i>á que</i>	what?
Acc.	<i>quem</i> ,	whom?		<i>que</i>	which?
Abl.	<i>de quem</i> ,	whom?		<i>de que</i>	

Singular

Plural.

Masculine and Feminine.

N.	<i>qual</i> ,	which?		<i>quaes</i>	
G.	<i>de qual</i> ,	of which?		<i>de quaes</i>	
D.	<i>á qual</i> ,	to which?		<i>á quaes</i>	which?
Acc.	<i>qual</i> ,	which?		<i>quaes</i>	
Abl.	<i>de qual</i> ,	from which?		<i>de quaes</i>	

Examples.

<i>Quem he?</i>	Who is it?
<i>Quem vos disse isso?</i>	Who told that to you?
<i>Que quereis?</i>	What do you want?
<i>Com que se sustenta?</i>	What does he live upon?
<i>Que estais fazendo?</i>	What are you doing?
<i>De que se faz isto?</i>	What is this made of?
<i>Que livro he este?</i>	What book is this?
<i>Que negocios tendes?</i>	What business have you?
<i>Que casa he?</i>	What sort of a house is it?
<i>De qual fallais vós?</i>	Of whom do you speak?
<i>Qual delles?</i>	Which of them?
<i>Quem or qual dos dous?</i>	Which of the two?

49.

8. Indefinite Pronouns.

<i>um, uma,</i>	a, one	<i>todos, todas,</i>	all
<i>uns, umas,</i>	some	<i>tudo,</i>	everything

<i>algum, alguma,</i>	somebody	<i>tal</i>	such
<i>alguns, algumas,</i>	some	<i>tales</i>	
<i>nenhum, nenhuma,</i>	no one	<i>qualquer</i>	who ever
<i> nenhuns, nenhuma,</i>	none	<i>quaesquer</i>	some one
<i>cada,</i>	each	<i>quemquer,</i>	any one
<i>cada um, cada uma,</i>	everyone	<i>alguem,</i>	some one
<i>outro, outra,</i>	other	<i>ninguem,</i>	no one
<i>outros, outras,</i>	others	<i>outrem,</i>	another, some one else
<i>se,</i>	one, some one	<i>muitos, muitas,</i>	many.
<i>todo, toda,</i>	all, everyone		

<i>certo, certa,</i>	a certain one
<i>um e outro</i>	the one and the other
<i>uma e outra</i>	
<i>um ou outro</i>	
<i>uns ou outros</i>	the one or the other
<i>uma ou outra</i>	
<i>umas ou outras</i>	
<i>nenhum nem outro</i>	
<i> nenhuns nem outros</i>	neither the one nor the other.
<i>nenhuma nem outra</i>	
<i>nenhumas nem outras</i>	

50.

Examples.

Eu sou pobre^[358] e tu es rico. Eu amo^[359] e tu amas tambem, elle ama, elles amão. Ella nunca^[360] traz^[361] dinheiro comsigo. Isto me agrada^[362]. Ella se louva^[363]. Eu lhe direi^[364]. Cortailhe^[365] as azas^[366]. Comprei o cavallo e monteio^[367]. Louvavel^[368] he aconselhar^[369] a virtude, mas melhor he pratica-la^[370]. Assenta no que lhe digo. A sua perda^[371]. Este vento^[372] he favoravel^[373]. Louvase lhe a generosidade^[374]. Esta flor^[375] não he do meu jardim, he do teu. O que lhe digo he verdade. O ceo cujo soccorro nunca falta. Carlos foi grande, Frederico ambicioso, este valente^[376], aquelle poderoso^[377]. Aquelles que desprezão^[378] a sciencia^[379] não conhecem^[380] o valor d'ella. A providencia não abençoa^[381] o trabalho^[382] d'aquelles que desprezão os seus melhores amigos. Aquelles taes que não amão a virtude, não a conhecem. O homem que eu amo. O meu livro está na mesa. De todas as obras de engenho, nenhuma ha que não tenha o seu defeito^[383]. A pessoa cuja reputação^[384] vós admirais^[385]. Um tal velhaco^[386] deve^[387] ser castigado^[388]. Aprendem-se^[389] com mais facilidade^[390] as cousas que se comprehendem, do que as que se não comprehendem.

51.

Esta batalha^[391] decidirá^[392] a sorte^[393] da campanha^[394]. Este homem he sabio^[395], aquelle he valente. Esta arvore he nova^[396], essa velha, aquella foi desarraigada^[397]. Este cavallo he arabe, est'outro he andaluz, aquell'outro he inglez. O culto^[398] dos idolos^[399], o qual he tão antigo como absurdo. As molestias^[400] contra as quaes a medicina he impotente. Qual he o character distinctivo dos templos gothicos? O estado cujo governo, cujos habitantes, cuja religião, cujas instituições nos parecem^[401] preferiveis^[402]. O marido, cuja mulher,

cujas filhas são virtuosas, deve reputar-se feliz. O amigo de cuja casa venho. Quem descobrio a America? Quem fôrão os primeiros habitantes da Grecia? Que homem he esse que vejo na estrada. Nenhum homem he izento^[403] de paixões^[404]. Elle em generosidade não cede a ninguem. Um morreo na India, o outro em França. Não faze a outrem o que não quizeras te fizessem a ti. Em taes circumstancias. A conclusão foi tal qual eu a esperava. Elle fallou^[405] contra mim. Quaes são os requisitos de um bom pintor?

52.

Exercises.

I have a dress^[406]. He has stockings^[407]. She has shoes^[408]. We have money^[409]. You have houses. They have chairs^[410]. He received the money from thee. This horse is handsomer than that one. This is white^[411] and that is blue^[412]. The wife of my uncle. The house of my sister. The woman whose husband was killed^[413]. The man whose wife is so similar^[414] to your sister. What are the requisites^[415] to be a great minister^[416]? Who has told you this? Of whom did you learn this news? What animals are there on this island^[417]? The man who wishes to be esteemed^[418] must esteem himself. All men must^[419] die^[420]. Every man and every woman received a present^[421].

53.

Exercises.

I see nobody. Nobody answers me. The one lives in Holland^[422] and the other in Germany^[423]. The one is an honest man^[424] and the other is a scoundrel^[425]. Neither^[5] the one nor^[426] the other. This man is a Spaniard^[427], the other an Englishman^[428], and that one a German^[429]. Everyone of these Indians. This is good^[430] and that is bad^[431]. This man loves only himself^[432]. Many authors maintain^[433]. In certain seasons^[434] and in certain times^[435]. A certain man said. A certain person. Such a man. The terror^[436] was such that everyone fled^[437]. Any one of the conspirators^[438].

PART II.

Collection of Words.

1. The Universe.

<i>Deos,</i>	God	<i>o arco iris,</i>	the rainbow
<i>o creador,</i>	the creator	<i>o trovão,</i>	the thunder
<i>o mundo,</i>	the world	<i>o calor,</i>	the heat
<i>o firmamento,</i>	the sky	<i>um relampago,</i>	a lightning
<i>um astro,</i>	a star	<i>o fogo,</i>	the fire
<i>o sol,</i>	the sun	<i>o frio,</i>	the cold
<i>um raio de sol,</i>	a sunbeam	<i>a geada,</i>	the frost
<i>a lua,</i>	the moon	<i>o gelo,</i>	the ice
<i>o luar,</i>	the moonlight	<i>a luz,</i>	the light
<i>uma nuvem,</i>	a cloud	<i>a neve,</i>	the snow
<i>uma estrela,</i>	a star	<i>o obscuridade,</i>	the darkness
<i>o céu, os céos,</i>	the heaven	<i>uma trovoadas,</i>	a storm
<i>o nascer do sol,</i>	sunrise	<i>a chuva,</i>	the rain
<i>o pôr do sol,</i>	sunset	<i>o tempo,</i>	the weather
<i>um cometa,</i>	a comet	<i>o vento,</i>	the wind.

2. The Seasons.

<i>Primavera,</i>	spring	<i>Fevereiro,</i>	February
<i>estio, verão,</i>	summer	<i>Março,</i>	March
<i>outono,</i>	autumn	<i>Abril,</i>	April
<i>inverno,</i>	winter	<i>Maio,</i>	May
<i>Janeiro,</i>	January	<i>Junho,</i>	June
<i>Julho,</i>	July	<i>hora e meia,</i>	an hour and a half
<i>Agosto,</i>	August	<i>um quarto d' hora,</i>	a quarter of an hour
<i>Septembro,</i>	September	<i>um minuto,</i>	a minute
<i>Outubro,</i>	October	<i>um segundo,</i>	a second
<i>Novembro,</i>	November	<i>o despontar do dia,</i>	the daybreak
<i>Dezembro,</i>	December	<i>a madrugada,</i>	the morning
<i>Segunda feira,</i>	Monday	<i>a manhã,</i>	the forenoon
<i>Terça feira,</i>	Tuesday	<i>meio-dia,</i>	noon
<i>Quarta feira,</i>	Wednesday	<i>a tarde,</i>	the afternoon
<i>Quinta feira,</i>	Thursday	<i>o pôr do sol,</i>	sunset
<i>Sexta feira,</i>	Friday	<i>a entrada,</i>	the evening
<i>Sabbado,</i>	Saturday	<i>a noite,</i>	the night
<i>Domingo,</i>	Sunday	<i>meia noite,</i>	midnight
<i>um seculo,</i>	a century	<i>hoje,</i>	to-day
<i>um anno,</i>	a year	<i>hontem,</i>	yesterday
<i>o anno passado,</i>	the last year	<i>antes d'hontem,</i>	the day before yesterday
<i>o anno que vem,</i>	the next year	<i>á manhã,</i>	to-morrow
<i>um moz,</i>	a month	<i>o fim,</i>	the end, close.
<i>uma semana,</i>	a week	<i>uma hora,</i>	an hour
<i>um dia,</i>	a day	<i>meia hora,</i>	half an hour

3. Water.

<i>Uma bahia,</i>	a bay	<i>uma torrente,</i>	a torrent
<i>agua corrente,</i>	running water	<i>as ondas,</i>	the billows
<i>agua enxarcada,</i>	stagnant water	<i>um barco de vapor,</i>	a steamer
<i>agua morta,</i>	standing water	<i>um brigue,</i>	a brig
<i>agua doce,</i>	sweet water	<i>uma fragata,</i>	a frigate
<i>agua do mar,</i>	sea water	<i>um navio mercante,</i>	a merchant ship
<i>um lago,</i>	a pond	<i>um navio de guerra,</i>	a man of war
<i>um rio,</i>	a river	<i>uma ancora,</i>	an anchor
<i>um lago, uma lagoa,</i>	a lake	<i>a rabadilha,</i>	the stern
<i>um charco,</i>	a pool	<i>a proa,</i>	the head
<i>a maré,</i>	the tide	<i>um remo,</i>	an oar
<i>maré alta,</i>	high water	<i>a cana do leme,</i>	the helm
<i>maré baixa,</i>	low water	<i>um masto,</i>	a mast
<i>o mar,</i>	the sea	<i>a bandeira,</i>	the flag
<i>mar perigoso,</i>	a rough sea	<i>a tolda,</i>	the deck
<i>as ondas,</i>	the waves	<i>um regato,</i>	a brook
<i>um nascente,</i>	a spring	<i>uma véla,</i>	a sail
		<i>o velame,</i>	the sails.

4. Individuals and Relations.

<i>Um homem,</i>	a man	<i>uma irmã,</i>	a sister
<i>uma mulher,</i>	a woman	<i>um tio,</i>	an uncle
<i>as mulheres</i>	women	<i>uma tia,</i>	an aunt
<i>uma mulher casada,</i>	a wife	<i>um sobrinho,</i>	a nephew
<i>um menino,</i>	a child	<i>uma sobrinha,</i>	a niece
<i>um moço,</i>	a boy	<i>um primo,</i>	a cousin
<i>uma rapariga,</i>	a girl	<i>uma família,</i>	a family
<i>um mancebo,</i>	a young man	<i>os parentes,</i>	the parents
<i>uma moça,</i>	a young maid	<i>o marido,</i>	the husband
<i>um velho,</i>	an old man	<i>a esposa,</i>	the wife
<i>uma velha,</i>	an old woman	<i>o noivo,</i>	the bridegroom
<i>o avô,</i>	the grandfather	<i>a noiva,</i>	the bride
<i>a avó,</i>	the grandmother	<i>o sogro,</i>	the father-in-law
<i>o pai,</i>	the father	<i>a sogra,</i>	the mother-in-law
<i>a mai,</i>	the mother	<i>o genro,</i>	the son-in-law
<i>o filho,</i>	the son	<i>a nora,</i>	the daughter-in-law
<i>a filha,</i>	the daughter	<i>um cunhado,</i>	a brother-in-law
<i>um irmão,</i>	a brother	<i>uma cunhada,</i>	a sister-in-law.

5. The Human Body.

<i>A pelle,</i>	the skin	<i>um joelho,</i>	a knee
<i>a barba,</i>	the beard	<i>uma perna,</i>	a leg
<i>a boca,</i>	the mouth	<i>uma face,</i>	a cheek
<i>um braço,</i>	an arm	<i>a língua,</i>	the tongue
<i>um cabelo,</i>	a hair	<i>um beijo,</i>	a lip
<i>o coração,</i>	the heart	<i>uma mão,</i>	a hand
<i>o pescoço,</i>	the neck	<i>o nariz,</i>	the nose
<i>um dente,</i>	a tooth	<i>um olho,</i>	an eye

<i>um dedo,</i>	a finger	<i>uma orelha,</i>	an ear
<i>a espalda,</i>	the back	<i>um pé,</i>	a foot
<i>uma espada,</i>	a shoulder	<i>o pulso,</i>	the fist
<i>o estomago</i>	the stomach	<i>a cabeça,</i>	the head.
<i>a face,</i>	the face		

6. The House and Furniture.

<i>Uma casa,</i>	a house	<i>um castiçal,</i>	a candlestick
<i>um palacio</i>	a palace	<i>uma vella de sebo,</i>	a candle
<i>uma quinta,</i>	a country house	<i>uma cheminé,</i>	a chimney
<i>uma livraria,</i>	a library	<i>uma comoda,</i>	a chest of drawers
<i>um quarto,</i>	a room	<i>um espelho de sala,</i>	a looking-glass
<i>um quarto de dormir,</i>	a bedroom	<i>um candieiro,</i>	a lamp
<i>a escada,</i>	the staircase	<i>uma cama</i>	a bed
<i>uma janella,</i>	a window	<i>uma cortina,</i>	a curtain
<i>o tecto de estuque,</i>	the ceiling	<i>uma papeleira,</i>	a writing-desk
<i>o solho,</i>	the floor	<i>um sofa,</i>	a sofa
<i>uma porta,</i>	a door	<i>uma mesa,</i>	a table
<i>uma fechadura,</i>	a lock	<i>um quadro,</i>	a picture
<i>a chave,</i>	the key	<i>um tapete,</i>	a carpet
<i>uma sala baixa,</i>	a parlour	<i>as gavetas,</i>	drawers
<i>uma sala da jantar</i>	a dining room	<i>uma toalha de mesa,</i>	a table cloth
<i>uma sala,</i>	a drawingroom	<i>uma colher,</i>	a spoon
<i>uma campainha,</i>	the bell	<i>uma colherinha,</i>	a tea spoon
<i>uma mobilia,</i>	furniture	<i>um garfo,</i>	a fork
<i>uma cadeira,</i>	a chair	<i>uma faca,</i>	a knife.

7. Trees, Shrubs etc.

<i>Os cereaes,</i>	corn	<i>uma figueira,</i>	a fig-tree
<i>a aveia,</i>	oats	<i>uma faia,</i>	a beech
<i>o feno,</i>	hay	<i>uma hera,</i>	ivy
<i>o trigo candeal,</i>	wheat	<i>um olmo,</i>	an elm
<i>a herva,</i>	grass	<i>um chopo,</i>	a poplar
<i>a batata,</i>	potatoe	<i>um pinheiro,</i>	a pine
<i>o arroz,</i>	rice	<i>um abeto,</i>	a fir
<i>uma bétula,</i>	a birch	<i>um salgueiro,</i>	a willow
<i>uma ceregeira,</i>	a cherry tree	<i>um til,</i>	a lime-tree.
<i>uma azinheira,</i>	an oak		

8. Fruits and Flowers.

<i>Um damasco,</i>	an apricot	<i>um limão,</i>	a lemon
<i>uma cereja,</i>	a cherry	<i>um figo,</i>	a fig
<i>uma castanha,</i>	a chestnut	<i>um morango,</i>	a strawberry
<i>uma groselha,</i>	a currant	<i>o lirio dos valles,</i>	the lily of the valley
<i>groselha de bagos grossos,</i>	a gooseberry	<i>o cravo,</i>	the pink
<i>uma noz,</i>	a nut	<i>a papoula,</i>	the poppy
<i>uma pera,</i>	a pear	<i>a primavera,</i>	the primrose
<i>uma maçã,</i>	an apple	<i>a rosa,</i>	the rose
<i>o lirio</i>	the lily	<i>a tulipa,</i>	the tulip

<i>a margarita,</i>	the daisy		<i>a violeta,</i>	the violet.
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9. Dress.

<i>Uma camisa,</i>	a shirt	<i>um brinco,</i>	an ear-ring
<i>umas ceroulas,</i>	drawers	<i>pulseiras,</i>	bracelets
<i>uma camizola,</i>	an underwaistcoat	<i>uma meia,</i>	a stocking
<i>uns calções,</i>	breeches	<i>um sapato,</i>	a shoe
<i>um colete,</i>	a waistcoat	<i>uma luva,</i>	a glove
<i>uma casaca,</i>	a coat	<i>uma bolsa,</i>	a purse
<i>um capote,</i>	a cloak	<i>um anel,</i>	a ring
<i>um chapéo,</i>	a hat	<i>pós,</i>	powder
<i>uma bota,</i>	a boot	<i>sabão,</i>	soap
<i>uma anagoa,</i>	a pelliccoat	<i>uma toalha de mãos,</i>	a towel
<i>um vestido,</i>	a gown	<i>um pente,</i>	a comb
<i>uma touca,</i>	a bonnet	<i>uma escova,</i>	a brush
<i>um veio,</i>	a veil	<i>uma escova de dentes,</i>	a toothbrush.
<i>um collar,</i>	a necklace		

10. Town and Country.

<i>Uma cidade,</i>	a town	<i>uma rua,</i>	a street
<i>uma aldeia,</i>	a village	<i>um bosquesinho,</i>	a thicket
<i>os arrabaldes,</i>	the suburbs	<i>um campo,</i>	a field
<i>um candieiro de gaz,</i>	a gas lamp	<i>uma cavallariça,</i>	a stable
<i>a calçada,</i>	the pavement	<i>uma floresta</i>	a forest
<i>uma praça,</i>	a square	<i>uma selva</i>	
<i>uma ponte,</i>	a bridge	<i>uma sebe,</i>	a hedge
<i>um passeio,</i>	a walk	<i>um jardim,</i>	a garden
<i>um farol,</i>	a lamp	<i>um almargeal,</i>	a meadow
		<i>um vergel,</i>	an orchard.

11. Animals.

<i>Um cervo,</i>	a stag	<i>um burro,</i>	an ass
<i>um crocodillo,</i>	a crocodile	<i>uma ovelha,</i>	a sheep
<i>um elephante,</i>	an elephant	<i>um borrego,</i>	a lamb
<i>um coelho,</i>	a rabbit	<i>um gato,</i>	a cat
<i>uma lebre,</i>	a hare	<i>um cão,</i>	a dog
<i>um lião,</i>	a lion	<i>um cavallo,</i>	a horse
<i>um leopardo,</i>	a leopard	<i>um macho,</i>	a mule
<i>um lobo,</i>	a wolf	<i>uma vaca,</i>	a cow
<i>um urso,</i>	a bear	<i>um bezerro,</i>	a calf
<i>uma panthera,</i>	a panther	<i>um boi,</i>	an ox
<i>um rato,</i>	a rat	<i>um leitão,</i>	a pig
<i>uma raposa,</i>	a fox	<i>o gado,</i>	cattle
<i>um mono,</i>	a monkey	<i>gado vacuum,</i>	herds
<i>um tigre,</i>	a tiger	<i>gado meudo,</i>	flocks.

12. Birds, Fishes and Insects.

<i>Um pata,</i>	a duck	<i>uma perca,</i>	a perch
<i>um gallo,</i>	a cock	<i>um salmão,</i>	a salmon

<i>uma gallinha,</i>	a hen	<i>um linguado,</i>	a sole
<i>um ganso,</i>	a goose	<i>uma truta,</i>	a trout
<i>um pombo,</i>	a pigeon	<i>um rodavalho,</i>	a turbot
<i>uma aguia,</i>	an eagle	<i>uma abelha,</i>	a bee
<i>uma calhandra,</i>	a lark	<i>uma aranha,</i>	a spider
<i>uma cegonha,</i>	a stork	<i>um sapo,</i>	a toad
<i>um corvo,</i>	a raven	<i>uma borboleta,</i>	a butterfly
<i>um cisne,</i>	a swan	<i>uma serpente,</i>	a serpent
<i>uma andorinha,</i>	a swallow	<i>um escaravelho,</i>	a beetle
<i>um roussinol,</i>	a nightingale	<i>uma formiga,</i>	an ant
<i>uma enguia,</i>	an eel	<i>uma rã,</i>	a frog
<i>uma carpa,</i>	a carp	<i>uma vespa,</i>	a wasp
<i>um harenque,</i>	a herring	<i>uma mosca,</i>	a fly
<i>uma lagosta,</i>	a lobster	<i>um bicho,</i>	a worm
<i>uma ostra,</i>	an oyster	<i>uma vibora,</i>	a viper.
<i>uma sarda,</i>	a mackerel	<i>uma cobra,</i>	an adder.

Easy Dialogues.

1. Eating and Drinking.

Are you hungry?	<i>Vm. tem fome?</i>
I have a good appetite.	<i>Tenho boa vontade de comer.</i>
I am very hungry.	<i>Tenho bastante fome.</i>
Eat something.	<i>Coma alguma cousa.</i>
What will you eat?	<i>Que ha de Vm. comer?</i>
What do you wish to eat?	<i>Que é o que tem vontade de comer?</i>
You do not eat.	<i>O senhor não come.</i>
I beg your pardon, I eat very heartily.	<i>Com perdão de Vm., eu como muito bem.</i>
I have eaten very heartily.	<i>Tenho comido bastante.</i>
I have dined with a good appetite.	<i>Jantei de boa vontade.</i>
Eat another piece.	<i>Coma ainda mais alguma cousa.</i>
I can eat no more.	<i>Naõ comerei mais nada.</i>
Are you thirsty?	<i>Tem Vm. sede?</i>
Are you not thirsty?	<i>Naõ tem Vm. sede?</i>
I am very thirsty.	<i>Tenho bastante sede.</i>
I am dying of thirst.	<i>Estou morrendo de sede.</i>
Let us drink.	<i>Toça a beber.</i>
Give me something to drink.	<i>De-me de beber.</i>
Will you drink a glass of wine?	<i>Quer Vm. beber um copo de vinho?</i>
Drink a glass of beer.	<i>Tome um copo de cerveja.</i>
Drink another glass of wine.	<i>Beba mais esse copo de vinho.</i>
Sir, I drink to your health.	<i>Bebo a sua saude.</i>
I have the honour to drink your health.	<i>Tenho a honra de beber á sua saúde.</i>

2. Going and Coming.

Where are you going?	<i>Onde vai Vm.?</i>
I am going home.	<i>Vou para casa.</i>
I was going to your house.	<i>Hia á sua casa.</i>
From whence do you come?	<i>Donde vem Vm.?</i>
I come from my brother's.	<i>Venho de casa de meu irmão.</i>
I am coming from church.	<i>Venho da igreja.</i>
I have just left the school.	<i>Saio da escola.</i>
Will you go with me?	<i>Quer Vm. vir commigo?</i>
Whither do you wish to go?	<i>Onde quer Vm. hir?</i>
We will take a walk.	<i>Hiremos passeiar.</i>
We will take a walk.	<i>Hiremos fazer um passeio.</i>
With all my heart; most willingly.	<i>Quero, pois naõ. Com muito gosto.</i>
Which way shall we go?	<i>Per onde iremos?</i>
Any way you like.	<i>Para aquella que quizer.</i>
Let us go into the park.	<i>Vamos a tapada.</i>
Let us take your brother in our way.	<i>Vamos ter de caminho com seu irmão.</i>
As you please.	<i>Como queira.</i>
Is Mr. B. at home?	<i>O senhor B. está em casa?</i>
He is gone out.	<i>Está fõra.</i>
He is not at home.	<i>Naõ está em casa.</i>

Can you tell us where he is gone?
 I cannot tell you precisely.
 I think he is gone to see his sister.
 Do you know when he will come back?
 No, he said nothing of it when he went out.
 Then we must go without him.

Pode Vm. dizer-me para onde foi?
Naõ saberei dizer-lhe ao certo.
Creio que foi ver a irmã.
Sabe Vm. quando ha de voltar?
Naõ: partio sem m'odizer.
Entaõ ir-nos hemos sem elle.

3. Questions and Answers.

Come nearer; I have something to tell you.
 I have a word to say to you.
 Listen to me.
 I want to speak to you.
 What is it you want?
 I am speaking to you.
 I am not speaking to you.
 What do you say?
 What did you say?
 I say nothing.
 Do you hear?
 Do you hear what I say?
 Do you understand me?
 Will you be so kind as to repeat...?
 I understand you well.
 Why do you not answer me?
 Do you not speak Portuguese?
 Very little, Sir.
 I understand it a little, but I do not speak it.
 Speak louder.
 Do not speak so loud.
 Do not make so much noise.
 Hold your tongue.
 Did you not tell me that...?
 Who told you that?
 They told me so.
 Somebody has told it me.
 I have heard it.
 What do you wish to say?
 What is that good for?
 What do you call that?
 Do you know Mr. G.?
 I know him by sight.
 I know him by name.

Venha ca, tenho que lhe dizer uma cousa.
Tenho que lhe dizer duas palavras.
Escute-me.
Tenho desejo de lhe fallar.
Que ha de novo para o seu serviço?
É com Vm. que fallo.
Naõ é com Vm. que eu fallo.
Que diz Vm.?
Que disse Vm.?
Naõ disse nada.
Entende?
Entende Vm. o que digo?
Entende-me Vm.?
Quer Vm. repetil'o?
Eu bem o entendo.
Por que me naõ responde?
Vm. naõ falla portuguez?
Muito pouco, senhor.
Entendo-o um pouco, porèm naõ fallo.
Falle mais alto.
Naõ falle taõ alto.
Naõ faça tanta bulha.
Calle-se.
Naõ me disse Vm. que?
Quem lhe disse isto?
Disseraõ-me.
Disse-m'o certa pessoa.
Ouvi dizer.
Que quer Vm. dizer?
Para que é bom isto?
Como chama Vm. a isto?
Conhece Vm. o senhor G.?
Conheço-o de vista.
Conheço-o de nome.

4. The Age.

How old are you?
 How old is your brother?
 I am twelve years old.
 I am ten years and six months old.
 Next month I shall be sixteen years old.
 I was thirteen years old last week.

Que idade tem Vm.?
Que idade tem o senhor seu irmão.
Tenho doze annos.
Tenho dés annos e meio.
Hei de fazer desaseis annos no mez que vem.
Fiz treze annos a semana passada.

You do not look so old.
 You look older.
 I thought you were older.
 I did not think you were so old.
 How old may your uncle be?
 He may be sixty years old.
 He is about sixty years old.
 He is more than fifty years old.
 He is a man of fifty and upwards.
 He may be sixty or thereabouts.
 He is above eighty.
 That is a great age.
 Is he so old?
 He begins to grow old.

*Vm. não me parecia ter tanta idade.
 Vm. parecia ter mais idade.
 Cuidava que era mais velho.
 Não cuidava que tivesse tanta idade.
 Que idade tem seu tio?
 Poderá ter sessenta annos.
 Tem obra de sessenta annos.
 Tem mais de cincoenta annos.
 É um homem de cincoenta e tantos annos.
 Poderá ter cousa de sessenta annos.
 Tem mais de oitenta annos.
 É uma idade assás adiantada.
 É tão idoso como isto?
 Começa a fazer-se velho.*

5. The Time.

What o'clock is it?
 Pray tell me what time it is?
 It is one o'clock.
 It is past one.
 It has struck one.
 It is a quarter past one.
 It is half past one.
 It wants ten minutes to two.
 It is not yet two o'clock.
 It is only twelve o'clock.
 It is almost three o'clock.
 It is on the stroke of three.
 It is going to strike three.
 It is ten minutes past three.
 The clock is going to strike.
 There is the clock striking.
 It is not late.
 It is later than I thought.
 I did not think it was so late.

*Que horas são?
 Tenha a bondade de dizer-me que horas são.
 É uma hora.
 É uma hora passada.
 É uma hora já dada.
 É uma hora e um quarto.
 É hora e meia.
 São duas horas menos dés minutos.
 Ainda não derao duas horas.
 Não é mais que meio-dia.
 São perto de tres horas.
 São tres horas em ponto.
 Está a dar tres horas.
 São tres horas e dés minutos.
 O relógio está para dar horas.
 O relógio está dando horas.
 Não é tarde.
 É mais tarde do que eu cuidava.
 Não cuidava que fosse tão tarde.*

6. The Weather.

What kind of weather is it?
 It is bad weather.
 It is cloudy.
 It is dreadful weather.
 It is fine weather.
 We are going to have a fine day.
 It is dewy.
 It is foggy.
 It is rainy weather.
 It threatens to rain.
 The sky becomes very cloudy.
 The sky is getting very dark.
 The sun is coming out.

*Que especie de tempo faz?
 Faz máo tempo.
 Faz um tempo escuro.
 Faz um tempo horrivel.
 Faz bom tempo.
 Havemos de ter um optimo dia.
 Ha muito orvalho.
 Faz nevoa.
 Faz um tempo chuvoso.
 O tempo está embrulhado.
 O céu se esconde.
 O céu se escurece.
 O sol começa a apparecer.*

The weather is clearing up again.	<i>O tempo principia a concertar-se.</i>
It is very warm.	<i>Faz bastante calma.</i>
It is sultry.	<i>Faz uma calma que abafa.</i>
It is very mild.	<i>Faz um tempo bem brando.</i>
It is cold.	<i>Faz frio.</i>
It is excessively cold.	<i>Faz um frio terrível.</i>
It is raw weather.	<i>Faz um tempo frio e juntamente humido.</i>
It rains.	<i>Chove.</i>
It has been raining.	<i>Choveo.</i>
It is going to rain.	<i>Está para chover.</i>
I feel some drops of rain.	<i>Sinto alguns choviscos.</i>
There are some drops of rain falling.	<i>Caem algumas gotas d'agua.</i>
It hails.	<i>Cae pedra.</i>
It snows; it is snowing.	<i>Neva. Está chovendo neve.</i>
It has been snowing.	<i>Cahio bastante neve.</i>
It snows in large flakes.	<i>Cahe neve em flocos.</i>
It freezes.	<i>Géla.</i>
It has frozen.	<i>Cahio geada.</i>
It begins to thaw.	<i>O tempo começa a abrandar-se.</i>
It thaws.	<i>Ha degêlo.</i>
It is very windy.	<i>Faz bastante vento.</i>
The wind is very high.	<i>Faz uma grande ventania.</i>
There is no air stirring.	<i>Naõ ha viração.</i>
It lightens.	<i>Está fazendo relampagos.</i>
It has lightened all night.	<i>Toda esta noite fez relampagos.</i>
It thunders.	<i>Troveja.</i>
The thunder roars.	<i>Está trovejando.</i>
The thunderbolt has fallen.	<i>Cahio um raio.</i>
It is stormy weather.	<i>O tempo ameaça trovoada.</i>
We shall have a thunderstorm.	<i>Havemos de ter alguma trovoada.</i>
The sky begins to clear up.	<i>O céu começa a limpar-se.</i>
The weather is very unsettled.	<i>O tempo está bem inconstante.</i>
It is very muddy.	<i>Faz bastante lama.</i>
It is very dusty.	<i>Ha muita poeira.</i>
It is very slippery.	<i>Escorrega muito.</i>
It is bad walking.	<i>Faz máo tempo para se sahir.</i>
It is day-light.	<i>Faz dia.</i>
It is dark.	<i>Faz escuro.</i>
It is night.	<i>Faz noite.</i>
It is moonlight.	<i>Faz luar.</i>
Do you think it will be fine weather?	<i>Cuida Vm. que teremos bom tempo?</i>
I do not think that it will rain.	<i>Creio que não ha de chover.</i>
I am afraid it will rain.	<i>Tenho medo que chova.</i>
I fear so.	<i>Eu assim o creio.</i>

7. Salutation.

Good morning, Sir.	<i>Bons dias senhor.</i>
I wish you good morning.	<i>Tenha Vm. bons dias.</i>
How do you do?	
How are you?	<i>Como está Vm.?</i>

Do you continue in good health?	<i>Está sempre de saúde?</i>
Pretty good; and how are you?	<i>Muito bem, e Vm.?</i>
Are you well?	<i>Vm. está bem disposto?</i>
Very well, and you?	<i>Muito bem, e Vm.?</i>
I am perfectly well.	<i>Acho-me as mil maravilhas.</i>
And how is it with you?	<i>E Vm. como vai de saúde?</i>
As usual.	<i>Como do costume.</i>
Pretty well, thank God.	<i>Assas bem, graças a Deus.</i>
I am very happy to see you well.	<i>Estou encantado de o ver em perfeita saúde.</i>

8. The Visit.

There is a knock.	<i>Batem a porta.</i>
Somebody knocks.	<i>Alguem está batendo a porta.</i>
Go and see who it is.	<i>Vai ver quem é.</i>
Go and open the door.	<i>Vai abrir a porta.</i>
It is Mrs. B.	<i>É a senhora B.</i>
I wish you good morning.	<i>Tenha Vm. muito bons dias.</i>
I am happy to see you.	<i>Estou encantado de a ver.</i>
I have not seen you this age.	<i>Ha um seculo que não a hei visto.</i>
It is a novelty to see you.	<i>É milagre vel'a.</i>
Pray, sit down.	<i>Queira assentar-se.</i>
Sit down if you please.	<i>Tenha a bondade de assentar-se.</i>
Take a seat.	<i>Queira ter o incommodo de assentar-se.</i>
Give a chair to the lady.	<i>Dê uma cadeira á senhora.</i>
Will you stay and take some dinner with us?	<i>Quer Vm. ficar para jantar connosco.</i>
I cannot stay.	<i>Não posso demorar-me.</i>
I only came in to see how you are.	<i>Entrei sómente para saber da sua saúde.</i>
I must go.	<i>Não me posso demorar mais.</i>
You are in a great hurry.	<i>Vm. tem muita pressa.</i>
Why are you in such a hurry?	<i>Que pressa é esta?</i>
I have a great many things to do.	<i>Tenho muito que fazer.</i>
Surely you can stay a little longer.	<i>Vm. bem pode demorar-se mais uma instante.</i>
I will stay longer another time.	<i>Em outra vez ficarei mais tempo.</i>
I thank you for your visit.	<i>Receba os meus agradecimentos pela visita.</i>
I hope to see you soon again.	<i>Espero de o ver bem cedo.</i>

9. Breakfast.

Have you breakfasted?	<i>Vm. já almoçou?</i>
Not yet.	<i>Ainda não.</i>
You have come just in time.	<i>Chega em boa occasião.</i>
You will breakfast with us.	<i>Almoçará connosco.</i>
Breakfast is ready.	<i>O almoço está prompto.</i>
Do you drink tea or coffee?	<i>Toma Vm. chá, ou café?</i>
Would you prefer chocolate?	<i>Gosta talvez mais de chocolate?</i>
I prefer coffee.	<i>Prefiro o café.</i>
What can I offer you?	<i>Que lhe poderei offerecer?</i>
Here are rolls and toast.	<i>Ahi tem pão e fatias.</i>
What do you like best?	<i>De qual gosta mais?</i>
I shall take a roll.	<i>Comerei um destes pãezinhos.</i>
How do you like the coffee?	<i>Como acha Vm. o café?</i>

Is the coffee strong enough?	<i>Acha Vm. o café com bastante força?</i>
It is excellent.	<i>Acho-o excellente.</i>
Is there enough sugar in it?	<i>Tem assucar sufficiente?</i>
If there is not, do not make any ceremony.	<i>Se não tem o que é mister, não faça ceremonias.</i>
Act as if you were at home.	<i>Faça como se estivesse em sua casa.</i>

10. Before Dinner.

At what time do we dine to-day?	<i>Á que horas jantamos hoje?</i>
We shall dine at four o'clock.	<i>Devemos jantar ás quatro.</i>
We shall not dine before five o'clock.	<i>Nem antes das cinco o faremos.</i>
Shall we have anybody to dinner to-day?	<i>Teremos hoje alguém de fóra?</i>
Do you expect company?	<i>Espera Vm. gente?</i>
I expect Mr. B.	<i>Espero pelo senhor B.</i>
Mr. D. has promised to come	<i>O senhor por D. prometteo de vir,</i>
if the weather permits.	<i>se o tempo permitisse.</i>
Have you given orders for dinner?	<i>Deo Vm. já os ordens para o jantar?</i>
What have you ordered for dinner?	<i>Que encomendou Vm. para o jantar?</i>
Have you sent for fish?	<i>Mandou Vm. vir peixe?</i>
I could not get any fish.	<i>Naõ pude haver peixe.</i>
I fear we shall have	<i>Quer me parecer,</i>
a very indifferent dinner.	<i>que havemos de ter um máo jantar.</i>
We must do as we can.	<i>Faremos como podermos.</i>

11. The Dinner.

To what shall I help you?	<i>Que quer que lhe sirva?</i>
Will you take a little soup?	<i>Quer uma pouca de sopa?</i>
I thank you. I will trouble you for a little beef.	<i>Obrigado, aceitarei um pouco de vaca.</i>
It looks so very nice.	<i>Tem mui boa apparencia.</i>
Which part do you like best?	<i>De que parte gosta mais?</i>
I hope you like this piece.	<i>Espero que este bocado é a seu gosto.</i>
Gentlemen, you have dishes near you.	<i>Senhores, Vm. tem dous pratos diante de si.</i>
Help yourselves.	<i>Sirvaõ-se.</i>
Take without ceremony what you	<i>Sirvaõ-se sem cerimonia daquillo de que</i>
like best.	<i>mais gostarem.</i>
Would you like a little of this roastmeat?	<i>Quer um pouco deste assado?</i>
Will you have some fat?	<i>Gosta de gordura?</i>
Give me some of this lean, if you please.	<i>Dê-me do que não tem gordura, por quem é.</i>
How do you like the roastmeat?	<i>Que tal acha o ássado?</i>
It is excellent, delicious.	<i>Excellente.</i>
What will you take with your meat?	<i>Que quer Vm. comer com a carne?</i>
Shall I help you to some vegetables?	<i>Posso servir-lhe alguma hortaliça?</i>
Will you take peas or cauliflower?	<i>Quer Vm. ervilhas ou couves flores?</i>
It is quite indifferent to me.	<i>Gosto tanto d'um, como d'outro.</i>
I shall send you a piece of this fowl.	<i>Vou servir-lhe desta ave.</i>
No, thank you, I can eat no more.	<i>Muito obrigado, tenho comido sufficiente.</i>
You are a poor eater.	<i>Vm. come mui pouco.</i>
You eat nothing.	<i>Vm. não come nada.</i>
I beg your pardon, I do honour to your dinner.	<i>Pelo contrario como sufficiente.</i>
You may take away.	<i>Podem tirar a mesa.</i>

12. Tea.

Have you carried in the tea-things?
Everything is on the table.
Does the water boil?
Tea is ready.
They are waiting for you.
Here I am.
We have not cups enough.
We want two more cups and saucers.
Bring another tea-spoon and a saucer.
You have not brought in the sugar-tongs.
Do you take cream?
The tea is so strong.
I shall thank you for a little more milk.
Here are cakes and muffins.
Do you prefer some bread and butter?
I shall take a slice of bread and butter.
Pass the plate this way.
Ring the bell, if you please.
Will you kindly ring the bell?
We want some more water.
Bring it as quickly as possible.
Take the plate with you.
Is your tea sweet enough?
Have I put sugar enough in your tea?
It is excellent.
I do not like it quite so sweet.
Your tea is very good.
Where do you buy it?
I buy it at...
Have you already done?
You will take another cup.
I shall pour you out half a cup.
You will not refuse me.
I have already drunk three cups,
and I never drink more.

*Trouxeste tudo quanto é mister para o chá?
Está tudo na mesa.
A agua está a ferver?
O chá está prompto.
Estamos á sua espera.
Eis-me prompto.
As chicaras não são suficientes.
É mister mais duas.
Falta tambem uma colher e um pires.
Esqueces-te de trazer a tenaz do assucar.
Toma Vm leite?
O chá está muito forte.
Pedir-lhe hei mais um pouco de leite.
Ahi tem bolos, e bolachas.
Tal vez queira antes fatias de pão com manteiga?
Aceitarei uma fatia de pão com manteiga.
Passe para cá o prato.
Toque a campainha.
Tenha a bondade de tocar a campainha?
E nos mister mais agua.
Traze-as o mais de pressa possivel.
Leva ao mesmo tempo este prato.
O seu chá tem o assucar sufficiente?
Não sei se deitei bastante assucar no seu chá?
Está muy bem temperado.
Não gosto delle muito doce.
O seu chá é muito bom.
Onde o compra?
Compro-o em casa de...
Vm. não quer mais chá?
Vm. ha de tomar mais uma chicara.
Vou dar-lhe uma meia chicara.
Espero qui não a ha de engeitar.
Já tomei tres chicaras
e nunca tomo mais.*

SECOND COURSE.

Verbs.

The Auxiliary Verbs.

1.

Ter and Haver, to have.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>ter</i>	or	<i>haver,</i>	to have.
<i>Past.</i>	<i>ter tido</i>	—	<i>ter havido,</i>	to have had.
<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>tendo</i>	—	<i>havendo,</i>	having.
<i>Participles.</i>	<i>tido, tida</i>	—	<i>havido, havida,</i>	had.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu tenho</i>	or	<i>hei,</i>	I have
<i>tu tens</i>	—	<i>has,</i>	thou hast
<i>elle or ella tem</i>	—	<i>ha,</i>	he or she has
<i>nós temos</i>	—	<i>havemos or hemos,</i>	we have
<i>vós tendes</i>	—	<i>haveis,</i>	you have
<i>elles or ellas tem</i>	—	<i>hãõ,</i>	they have.

Imperfect.

<i>tinha</i>	or	<i>havia,</i>	I had
<i>tinhas</i>	—	<i>havas,</i>	thou hadst
<i>tinha</i>	—	<i>havia,</i>	he had
<i>tinhamos</i>	—	<i>havíamos,</i>	we had
<i>tinheis</i>	—	<i>havieis,</i>	you had
<i>tinhão</i>	—	<i>havião,</i>	they had.

Past definite.

<i>tive</i>	or	<i>houve,</i>	I have had
<i>tiveste</i>	—	<i>houveste,</i>	thou hast had
<i>teve</i>	—	<i>houve,</i>	he has had
<i>tivemos</i>	—	<i>houvemos</i>	we have had
<i>tivestes</i>	—	<i>houvestes,</i>	you have had
<i>tiverão</i>	—	<i>houverão,</i>	they have had.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho tido</i>	or	<i>tenho havido,</i>	I have had.
<i>tens tido</i>	—	<i>tens havido,</i>	
<i>tem tido</i>	—	<i>tem havido,</i>	
<i>temos tido</i>	—	<i>temos havido,</i>	
<i>tendes tido</i>	—	<i>tendes havido,</i>	
<i>tem tido</i>	—	<i>tem havido,</i>	

Past anterior.

<i>tivera</i>	or	<i>houvera,</i>	I had had
<i>tiveras</i>	—	<i>houveras,</i>	thou hadst had
<i>tivera</i>	—	<i>houvera,</i>	he had had
<i>tiveramos</i>	—	<i>houveramos,</i>	we had had
<i>tivereis</i>	—	<i>houvereis,</i>	you had had
<i>tiverão</i>	—	<i>houverão,</i>	they had had.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha tido</i>	or	<i>tinha havido,</i>	I had had
<i>tinhas tido</i>	—	<i>tinhas havido,</i>	thou hadst had
<i>tinha tido</i>	—	<i>tinha havido,</i>	he had had
<i>tinhamos tido</i>	—	<i>tinhamos havido,</i>	we had had
<i>tinheis tido</i>	—	<i>tinheis havido,</i>	you had had
<i>tinhão tido</i>	—	<i>tinhão havido,</i>	they had had.

Future.

<i>terei</i>	or	<i>haverei,</i>	I shall have
<i>terás</i>	—	<i>haverás,</i>	thou shalt have
<i>terá</i>	—	<i>haverá,</i>	he shall have
<i>teremos</i>	—	<i>haveremos,</i>	we shall have
<i>tereis</i>	—	<i>hovereis,</i>	you shall have
<i>terão</i>	—	<i>haverão,</i>	they shall have.

Compound Future anterior.

<i>hei de ter</i>	or	<i>hei de haver,</i>	I shall (must, will) have.
<i>has de ter</i>	—	<i>has de haver,</i>	
<i>ha de ter</i>	—	<i>ha de haver,</i>	
<i>havemos de ter</i>	—	<i>havemos de haver,</i>	
<i>haveis de ter</i>	—	<i>haveis de haver,</i>	
<i>hã de ter</i>	—	<i>hã de haver,</i>	

Future past.

<i>terei tido</i>	or	<i>terei havido,</i>	I shall have had
<i>terás tido</i>	—	<i>terás havido,</i>	thou shalt have had
<i>terá tido</i>	—	<i>terá havido,</i>	he shall have had
<i>teremos tido</i>	—	<i>teremos havido,</i>	we shall have had
<i>tereis tido</i>	—	<i>tereis havido,</i>	you shall have had
<i>terão tido</i>	—	<i>terão havido,</i>	they shall have had.

Conditional.

<i>teria</i>	or	<i>haveria,</i>	I should have
<i>terias</i>	—	<i>haverias,</i>	thou shouldst have
<i>teria</i>	—	<i>haveria,</i>	he should have
<i>teríamos</i>	—	<i>haveríamos,</i>	we should have
<i>teries</i>	—	<i>haveries,</i>	you should have
<i>terião</i>	—	<i>haverião,</i>	they should have.

Conditional past.

<i>teria tido</i>	or	<i>teria havido,</i>	
<i>terias tido</i>	—	<i>terias havido,</i>	
<i>teria tido</i>	—	<i>teria havido,</i>	I should
<i>teríamos tido</i>	—	<i>teríamos havido,</i>	have had.
<i>teries tido</i>	—	<i>teries havido,</i>	
<i>terião tido</i>	—	<i>terião havido,</i>	

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que tenha</i>	or	<i>haja,</i>	that I may have
<i>tenhas</i>	—	<i>hajas,</i>	that thou mayest have
<i>tenha</i>	—	<i>haja,</i>	that he may have
<i>tenhamos</i>	—	<i>hajamos,</i>	that we may have
<i>tenhais</i>	—	<i>hajais,</i>	that you may have
<i>tenhão</i>	—	<i>hajão,</i>	that they may have.

Imperfect.

<i>que tivéra</i>	or	<i>houvéra,</i>	that I might have
<i>tivéras</i>	—	<i>houvéras,</i>	that thou mightst have
<i>tivéra</i>	—	<i>houvéra,</i>	that he might have
<i>tivéramos</i>	—	<i>houvéramos,</i>	that we might have
<i>tivéreis</i>	—	<i>houvéreis,</i>	that you might have
<i>tivérão</i>	—	<i>houvérão,</i>	that they might have.

Past definite.

<i>que tivesse</i>	or	<i>houvesse,</i>	that I may have had
<i>tivesses</i>	—	<i>houvesse,</i>	that thou mayest have had
<i>tivesse</i>	—	<i>houvesse,</i>	that he may have had
<i>tivéssemos</i>	—	<i>houvéssemos,</i>	that we may have had
<i>tivesseis</i>	—	<i>houvesseis,</i>	that you may have had
<i>tivessem</i>	—	<i>houvessem,</i>	that they may have had.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha tido</i>	or	<i>tenha havido,</i>	that I may have had
<i>tenhas tido</i>	—	<i>tenhas havido,</i>	that thou mayest have had

<i>tenha tido</i>	—	<i>tenha havido,</i>	that he may have had
<i>tenhamos tido</i>	—	<i>tenhamos havido,</i>	that we may have had
<i>tenhais tido</i>	—	<i>tenhais havido,</i>	that you may have had
<i>tenhão tido</i>	—	<i>tenhão havido,</i>	that they may have had.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse tido</i>	or	<i>tivesse havido,</i>	that I might have had
<i>tivesses tido</i>	—	<i>tivesses havido,</i>	that thou mightst have had
<i>tivesse tido</i>	—	<i>tivesse havido,</i>	that he might have had
<i>tivéssemos tido</i>	—	<i>tivéssemos havido,</i>	that we might have had
<i>tivésseis tido</i>	—	<i>tivésseis havido,</i>	that you might have had
<i>tivessem tido</i>	—	<i>tivessem havido,</i>	that they might have had.

Simple Future.

<i>quando eu tiver</i>	or	<i>eu houver,</i>	when I shall have
<i>tu tiveres</i>	—	<i>tu houveres,</i>	when thou shalt have
<i>elle tiver</i>	—	<i>elle houver,</i>	when he shall have
<i>nos tivermos</i>	—	<i>nos houvermos,</i>	when we shall have
<i>vos tiverdes</i>	—	<i>vos houverdes,</i>	when you shall have
<i>elles tiverem</i>	—	<i>elles houverem,</i>	when they shall have.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de ter</i>	or	<i>haja de haver,</i>	that I shall have
<i>hajas de ter</i>	—	<i>hajas de haver,</i>	that thou shalt have
<i>haja de ter</i>	—	<i>haja de haver,</i>	that he shall have
<i>hajamos de ter</i>	—	<i>hajamos de haver,</i>	that we shall have
<i>hajais de ter</i>	—	<i>hajais de haver,</i>	that you shall have
<i>hajão de ter</i>	—	<i>hajão de haver,</i>	that they shall have.

Future past.

_____	<i>eu tiver tido</i>	or	<i>tiver havido,</i>	when I shall have had
	<i>tu tiveres tido</i>	—	<i>tiveres havido,</i>	when thou shalt have had
<i>quando</i>	<i>elle tiver tido</i>	—	<i>tiver havido,</i>	when he shall have had
<i>(se)</i>	<i>nos tivermos tido</i>	—	<i>tivermos havido,</i>	when we shall have had
	<i>vos tiverdes tido</i>	—	<i>tiverdes havido,</i>	when you shall have had
_____	<i>elles tiverem tido</i>	—	<i>tiverem havido,</i>	when they shall have had.

Imperative.

First Person: wanting.

<i>tem tu</i>	or	<i>hajas tu,</i>	have thou
<i>tenha elle</i>	—	<i>haja elle (ella),</i>	let him (her) have
<i>tenhamos nós</i>	—	<i>hajamos nós,</i>	let us have
<i>tende vós</i>	—	<i>havei vós,</i>	have ye
<i>tenhamos elles</i>	—	<i>hajão elles (ellas),</i>	let them have.

Obs. All Verbs composed of *ter*, are conjugated like it, as: *conter*, *deter*, *manter*, *obter*, *reter* etc.

2.

Examples.

Tenho pão^[439]. Tens carne^[440]. Elle tem vinho^[441]. Tinhamos ameixas^[442]. Eu tive morangos^[443]. Elle teve uma laranja^[444]. Tivemos framboezas^[445]. Elles tiverão figos^[446]. Hei de ter groselhas^[447]. Meu irmão^[448] ha de ter nozes^[449]. Minhas irmãs^[450] hão de ter nespervas^[451]. Eu teria vacca^[452]. Meu amigo^[453] teria vitella^[454]. Tereis assado^[455]. Elles terião presunto^[456]. Tenha elle pastel^[457]. Tenhão elles ovos^[458]. Tenhamos bolo^[459]. Tende vós salada^[460]. Que eu tivesse pimenta^[461]. Que tu tivesses vinagre^[462]. Que elle tivesse azeite^[463]. Que nós tivéssemos mostarda^[464]. Que vós tivésseis assucar^[465]. Que elles tivessem especiarias^[466].

3.

Exercises.

I have beer^[467]. Thou hast fruit^[468]. He has apples^[469]. We have a pear^[470]. You have peaches^[471]. They have cherries^[472]. I had grapes^[473]. Thou hadst almonds^[474]. He had mulberries^[475]. We had an apricot^[476]. You had cheese^[477]. They had milk^[478]. I shall have hazelnuts^[479]. My brother will have butter^[480]. We shall have chestnuts^[481]. You will have a lemon^[482]. Our gardener^[483] will have celery^[484]. I would have cake. Thou wouldst have salad. He would have onions^[485]. Our game keeper^[486] would have venison^[487]. We would have sour cherries^[488]. You would have raisins^[489]. Our cooks^[490] would have olives^[491]. That our friends^[492] have a rosetree^[493]. That we have a myrtle^[494]. That you have an apricot-tree^[495]. That our sisters have a bouquet^[496]. That I had cream^[497]. That thou hadst salt^[498]. That he had coffee^[499]. That we had tea^[500]. That she had chocolate^[501]. Have courage^[502]. He may have a book^[503]. Let us have patience^[504]. Have a watermelon^[505]. Let them have a melon^[506].

4.

Examples.

Tenho por ventura^[507] uma faca^[508]? Tens tu um garfo^[509]? Tendes vós guardanapos^[510]? Tem elles uma toalha^[511]? Tinha eu um prato^[512]? Tem ella um copo^[513]? Temos nós copos? Tendes vós ouro^[514]? Tem elles prata^[515]? Tinha eu uma colher^[516]? Tinhamos nós uma garrafa^[517]? Tinhão elles ferro^[518]? Tive eu aço^[519]? Tivestes vós chumbo^[520]? Terei eu papel^[521]? Terás tu pennas^[522]? Vosso amigo terá o seu canivete^[523]? Teremos nós livros? Tereis vós tinta^[524]? Suas irmãs, terão uma casa^[525]? Teria eu uma flor^[526]? Tereis vós um jardim^[527]?

5.

Exercises.

Have I by accident a chamber^[528]? Hast thou a castle^[529]? Has he a tree^[530]? Have we money^[531]? Are you (have you) thirsty^[532]? Have thy friends a sword? Had I an opportunity^[533]? Hadst thou a razor^[534]? Had you a horse^[535]? Had you permission^[536]? Would I have a tankard^[537]? Would she have a cat^[538]? Would we have a goat^[539]? Would you have a cow^[540]? Would they have an ox^[541]? Would I have had a mule^[542]? Wouldst thou have had a dog^[543]?

6.

Conjugation of the Verbs “ser” and “estar”, to be.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.	<i>ser</i>	or	<i>estar</i> ,	to be.
Past.	<i>ter sido</i>	—	<i>ter estado</i> ,	to have been.
Gerund.	<i>sendo</i>	—	<i>estando</i> ,	being.
Participles.	<i>sido, sida</i>	—	<i>estado, estada</i> ,	been.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu sou</i>	or	<i>estou</i> ,	I am
<i>tu es</i>	—	<i>estás</i> ,	thou art
<i>elle (ella) he</i>	—	<i>está</i> ,	he (she) is
<i>nós somos</i>	—	<i>estamos</i> ,	we are
<i>vós sois</i>	—	<i>estais</i> ,	you are
<i>elles (ellas) são</i>	—	<i>estão</i> ,	they are.

Imperfect.

<i>era</i>	or	<i>estava</i> ,	I was
<i>eras</i>	—	<i>estavas</i> ,	thou wast
<i>era</i>	—	<i>estava</i> ,	he was
<i>eramos</i>	—	<i>estavamos</i> ,	we were
<i>ereis</i>	—	<i>estaveis</i> ,	you were
<i>erão</i>	—	<i>estavão</i> ,	they were.

Past definite.

<i>fui</i>	or	<i>estive</i> ,	I have been
<i>foste</i>	—	<i>estiveste</i> ,	thou hast been
<i>foi</i>	—	<i>esteve</i> ,	he has been
<i>fomos</i>	—	<i>estivemos</i> ,	we have been
<i>fostes</i>	—	<i>estivestes</i> ,	you have been
<i>forão</i>	—	<i>estiverão</i> ,	they have been.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho sido</i>	or	<i>tenho estado,</i>	I have been
<i>tens sido</i>	—	<i>tens estado,</i>	thou hast been
<i>tem sido</i>	—	<i>tem estado,</i>	he has been
<i>temos sido</i>	—	<i>temos estado,</i>	we have been
<i>tendes sido</i>	—	<i>tendes estado,</i>	you have been
<i>tem sido</i>	—	<i>tem estado,</i>	they have been.

Past anterior.

<i>fora</i>	or	<i>estivera,</i>	I had been
<i>foras</i>	—	<i>estiveras,</i>	thou hadst been
<i>fora</i>	—	<i>estivera,</i>	he had been
<i>foramos</i>	—	<i>estiveramos,</i>	we had been
<i>foreis</i>	—	<i>estiveréis,</i>	you had been
<i>forão</i>	—	<i>estiverão,</i>	they had been.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha sido</i>	or	<i>tinha estado,</i>	I had been
<i>tinhas sido</i>	—	<i>tinhas estado,</i>	thou hadst been
<i>tinha sido</i>	—	<i>tinha estado,</i>	he had been
<i>tinhamos sido</i>	—	<i>tinhamos estado,</i>	we had been
<i>tinheis sido</i>	—	<i>tinheis estado,</i>	you had been
<i>tinhão sido</i>	—	<i>tinhão estado,</i>	they had been.

Future.

<i>serei</i>	or	<i>estarei,</i>	I shall be
<i>serás</i>	—	<i>estarás,</i>	thou shalt be
<i>será</i>	—	<i>estará,</i>	he shall be
<i>seremos</i>	—	<i>estaremos,</i>	we shall be
<i>sereis</i>	—	<i>estareis,</i>	you shall be
<i>serão</i>	—	<i>estarão,</i>	they shall be.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de ser</i>	or	<i>hei de estar,</i>	I shall be
<i>has de ser</i>	—	<i>has de estar,</i>	thou shalt be
<i>ha de ser</i>	—	<i>ha de estar,</i>	he shall be
<i>havemos de ser</i>	—	<i>havemos de estar,</i>	we shall be
<i>haveis de ser</i>	—	<i>haveis de estar,</i>	you shall be
<i>hão de ser</i>	—	<i>hão de estar,</i>	they shall be.

Future past.

<i>terei sido</i>	or	<i>terei estado,</i>	I shall have been
<i>terás sido</i>	—	<i>terás estado,</i>	thou shalt have been
<i>terá sido</i>	—	<i>terá estado,</i>	he shall have been
<i>teremos sido</i>	—	<i>teremos estado,</i>	we shall have been
<i>tereis sido</i>	—	<i>tereis estado,</i>	you shall have been
<i>terão sido</i>	—	<i>terão estado,</i>	they shall have been.

Conditional.

<i>seria</i>	or	<i>estaria,</i>	I should be
<i>serias</i>	—	<i>estarias,</i>	thou shouldst be
<i>seria</i>	—	<i>estaria,</i>	he should be
<i>seríamos</i>	—	<i>estaríamos,</i>	we should be
<i>serieis</i>	—	<i>estarieis,</i>	you should be
<i>serião</i>	—	<i>estarião,</i>	they should be.

Conditional past.

<i>teria sido</i>	or	<i>teria estado,</i>	I should have been
<i>terias sido</i>	—	<i>terias estado,</i>	thou shouldst have been
<i>teria sido</i>	—	<i>teria estado,</i>	he should have been
<i>teríamos sido</i>	—	<i>teríamos estado,</i>	we should have been
<i>terieis sido</i>	—	<i>terieis estado,</i>	you should have been
<i>terião sido</i>	—	<i>terião estado,</i>	they should have been.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que seja</i>	or	<i>esteja,</i>	that I may be
<i>sejas</i>	—	<i>estejas,</i>	that thou mayest be
<i>seja</i>	—	<i>esteja,</i>	that he may be
<i>sejamos</i>	—	<i>estejamos,</i>	that we may be
<i>sejais</i>	—	<i>estejais,</i>	that you may be
<i>sejão</i>	—	<i>estejão,</i>	that they may be.

Imperfect.

<i>que fora</i>	or	<i>estivera,</i>	that I might be
<i>foras</i>	—	<i>estiveras,</i>	that thou mightst be
<i>fora</i>	—	<i>estivera,</i>	that he might be
<i>foramos</i>	—	<i>estiveramos,</i>	that we might be
<i>foreis</i>	—	<i>estiveréis,</i>	that you might be
<i>forão</i>	—	<i>estiverão,</i>	that they might be.

Past definite.

<i>que fosse</i>	or	<i>estivesse,</i>	that I may have been
<i>fosses</i>	—	<i>estivesse,</i>	that thou mayest have been
<i>fosse</i>	—	<i>estivesse,</i>	that he may have been
<i>fossemos</i>	—	<i>estivesse,</i>	that we may have been
<i>fosseis</i>	—	<i>estivesseis,</i>	that you may have been
<i>fossem</i>	—	<i>estivessem,</i>	that they may have been.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha sido</i>	or	<i>tenha estado,</i>	that I may have been
<i>tenhas sido</i>	—	<i>tenhas estado,</i>	that thou mayest have been
<i>tenha sido</i>	—	<i>tenha estado,</i>	that he may have been

<i>tenhamos sido</i>	—	<i>tenhamos estado,</i>	that we may have been
<i>tenhais sido</i>	—	<i>tenhais estado,</i>	that you may have been
<i>tenham sido</i>	—	<i>tenham estado,</i>	that they may have been.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse sido</i>	or	<i>tivesse estado,</i>	that I might have been
<i>tivesses sido</i>	—	<i>tivesses estado,</i>	that thou mightst have been
<i>tivesse sido</i>	—	<i>tivesse estado,</i>	that he might have been
<i>tivéssemos sido</i>	—	<i>tivéssemos estado,</i>	that we might have been
<i>tivésseis sido</i>	—	<i>tivésseis estado,</i>	that you might have been
<i>tivéssem sido</i>	—	<i>tivéssem estado,</i>	that they might have been.

Simple Future.

<i>que for</i>	or	<i>estiver,</i>	that I shall be
<i>fores</i>	—	<i>estiveres,</i>	that thou shalt be
<i>for</i>	—	<i>estiver,</i>	that he shall be
<i>formos</i>	—	<i>estivermos,</i>	that we shall be
<i>fordes</i>	—	<i>estiverdes,</i>	that you shall be
<i>forem</i>	—	<i>estiverem,</i>	that they shall be.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de ser</i>	or	<i>haja de estar,</i>	that I shall be.
<i>hajas de ser</i>	—	<i>hajas de estar,</i>	
<i>haja de ser</i>	—	<i>haja de estar,</i>	
<i>hajamos de ser</i>	—	<i>hajamos de estar,</i>	
<i>hajais de ser</i>	—	<i>hajais de estar,</i>	
<i>hajão de ser</i>	—	<i>hajão de estar</i>	

Future past.

<i>quando</i>	<i>tiver sido</i>	or	<i>tiver estado,</i>	when I shall have been
	<i>tiveres sido</i>	—	<i>tiveres estado,</i>	when thou shalt have been
	<i>tiver sido</i>	—	<i>tiver estado,</i>	when he shall have been
	<i>tivermos sido</i>	—	<i>tivermos estado,</i>	when we shall have been
	<i>tiverdes sido</i>	—	<i>tiverdes estado,</i>	when you shall have been
	<i>tiverem sido</i>	—	<i>tiverem estado,</i>	when they shall have been.

Imperative.

<i>sê tu</i>	or	<i>está tu,</i>	be thou
<i>seja elle</i>	—	<i>esteja elle,</i>	let him be
<i>sejamos nós</i>	—	<i>estejamos nós,</i>	let us be
<i>sede vós</i>	—	<i>estai vós,</i>	be ye
<i>sejão elles</i>	—	<i>estejão elles,</i>	let them be.

7.

The Regular Verbs.

Active Verbs.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Amar, to love.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.	<i>amar,</i>	to love.
Perfect.	<i>ter amado,</i>	to have loved.
Gerund.	<i>amando,</i>	loving.
Participles.	<i>amado, amada,</i>	loved.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>amo,</i>	I love
<i>amas,</i>	thou lovest
<i>ama,</i>	he loves
<i>amamos,</i>	we love
<i>amais,</i>	you love
<i>amão,</i>	they love.

Imperfect.

<i>amava,</i>	I loved
<i>amavas,</i>	thou lovest
<i>amava,</i>	he loved
<i>amávamos,</i>	we loved
<i>amaveis,</i>	you loved
<i>amavão,</i>	they loved.

Past definite.

<i>amei,</i>	I have loved
<i>amaste,</i>	thou hast loved
<i>amou,</i>	he has loved
<i>amámos,</i>	we have loved
<i>amastes,</i>	you have loved
<i>amárão,</i>	they have loved.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho amado,</i>	I have loved
<i>tens amado,</i>	thou hast loved
<i>tem amado,</i>	he has loved
<i>temos amado,</i>	we have loved

<i>tendes amado,</i>	you have loved
<i>tem amado,</i>	they have loved.

Past anterior.

<i>amára,</i>	I had loved
<i>amáras,</i>	thou hadst loved
<i>amára,</i>	he had loved
<i>amáramos,</i>	we had loved
<i>amáreis,</i>	you had loved
<i>amarão,</i>	they had loved.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha amado,</i>	I had loved
<i>tinhas amado,</i>	thou hadst loved
<i>tinha amado,</i>	he had loved
<i>tinhamos amado,</i>	we had loved
<i>tinheis amado,</i>	you have loved
<i>tinhão amado,</i>	they have loved.

Future.

<i>amarei,</i>	I shall love
<i>amarás,</i>	thou shalt love
<i>amará,</i>	he shall love
<i>amaremos,</i>	we shall love
<i>amareis,</i>	you shall love
<i>amarão,</i>	they shall love.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de amar,</i>	I shall love
<i>has de amar,</i>	thou shalt love
<i>ha de amar,</i>	he shall love
<i>havemos de amar,</i>	we shall love
<i>haveis de amar,</i>	you shall love
<i>hão de amar,</i>	they shall love.

Future past.

<i>terei amado,</i>	I shall have loved
<i>terás amado,</i>	thou shalt have loved
<i>terá amado,</i>	he shall have loved
<i>teremos amado,</i>	we shall have loved
<i>tereis amado,</i>	you shall have loved
<i>terão amado,</i>	they shall have loved.

Conditional.

<i>amaria,</i>	I should love
<i>amarias,</i>	thou shouldst love

<i>amaria,</i>	he should love
<i>amariamos,</i>	we should love
<i>amarieis,</i>	you should love
<i>amarião,</i>	they should love.

Conditional past.

<i>teria amado,</i>	I should have loved
<i>terias amado,</i>	thou shouldst have loved
<i>teria amado,</i>	he should have loved
<i>teriamos amado,</i>	we should have loved
<i>terieis amado,</i>	you should have loved
<i>terião amado,</i>	they should have loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que ame,</i>	that I may love
<i>ames,</i>	that thou mayest love
<i>ame,</i>	that he may love
<i>amemos,</i>	that we may love
<i>ameis,</i>	that you may love
<i>amem,</i>	that they may love.

Imperfect.

<i>que amára,</i>	that I might love
<i>amáras,</i>	that thou mightst love
<i>amára,</i>	that he might love
<i>amáramos,</i>	that we might love
<i>amáreis,</i>	that you might love
<i>amárão,</i>	that they might love.

Past definite.

<i>que amasse,</i>	that I may have loved
<i>amasses,</i>	that thou mayest have loved
<i>amasse,</i>	that he may have loved
<i>amassemos,</i>	that we may have loved
<i>amasseis,</i>	that you may have loved
<i>amassem,</i>	that they may have loved.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha amado,</i>	that I may have loved
<i>tenhas amado,</i>	that thou mayest have loved
<i>tenha amado,</i>	that he may have loved
<i>tenhamos amado,</i>	that we may have loved
<i>tenhais amado,</i>	that you may have loved
<i>tenham amado,</i>	that they may have loved.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse amado,</i>	that I might have loved
<i>tivesses amado,</i>	that thou mightst have loved
<i>tivesse amado,</i>	that he might have loved
<i>tivéssemos amado,</i>	that we might have loved
<i>tivésseis amado,</i>	that you might have loved
<i>tivéssem amado,</i>	that they might have loved.

Future.

<i>que amar,</i>	when I shall love
<i>amares,</i>	when thou shalt love
<i>amar,</i>	when he shall love
<i>amarmos,</i>	when we shall love
<i>amardes,</i>	when you shall love
<i>amarem,</i>	when they shall love.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de amar,</i>	that I shall love
<i>hajas de amar,</i>	that thou shalt love
<i>haja de amar,</i>	that he shall love
<i>hajamos de amar,</i>	that we shall love
<i>hajais de amar,</i>	that you shall love
<i>hajão de amar,</i>	that they shall love.

Future past.

<i>que tiver amado,</i>	when I shall have loved
<i>tiveres amado,</i>	when thou shalt have loved
<i>tiver amado,</i>	when he shall have loved
<i>tivermos amado,</i>	when we shall have loved
<i>tiverdes amado,</i>	when you shall have loved
<i>tiverem amado,</i>	when they shall have loved.

Imperative.

<i>ama tu,</i>	love thou
<i>ame elle,</i>	let him love
<i>amemos nós,</i>	let us love
<i>amai vós,</i>	love ye
<i>amem elles,</i>	let them love.

8.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Receber, to receive.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.	<i>receber,</i>	to receive.
Past.	<i>ter recebido,</i>	to have received.
Gerund.	<i>recebendo,</i>	receiving.
Participles.	<i>recebido, -a,</i>	received.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu recebo,</i>	I receive
<i>tu recebes,</i>	thou receivest
<i>elle recebe,</i>	he receives
<i>nós recebemos,</i>	we receive
<i>vós recebeis,</i>	you receive
<i>elles recebem,</i>	they receive.

Imperfect.

<i>recebia,</i>	I received
<i>recebias,</i>	thou receivedst
<i>recebia,</i>	he received
<i>recebiamos,</i>	we received
<i>recebieis,</i>	you received
<i>recebião,</i>	they received.

Past definite.

<i>recebi,</i>	I have received
<i>recebeste,</i>	thou hast received
<i>recebeo,</i>	he has received
<i>recebémos,</i>	we have received
<i>recebestes,</i>	you have received
<i>receberão,</i>	they have received.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho recebido,</i>	I have received
<i>tens recebido,</i>	thou hast received
<i>tem recebido,</i>	he has received
<i>temos recebido,</i>	we have received
<i>tendes recebido,</i>	you have rec.
<i>tem recebido,</i>	they have received.

Past anterior.

<i>recebera,</i>	I had received
<i>receberas,</i>	thou hadst received
<i>recebera,</i>	he had received
<i>receberamos,</i>	we had received
<i>recebereis,</i>	you had received
<i>receberão,</i>	they had received.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha recebido,</i>	I had received
<i>tinhas recebido,</i>	thou hadst rec.
<i>tinha recebido,</i>	he had received
<i>tinhamos recebido,</i>	we had rec.
<i>tinheis recebido,</i>	you had rec.
<i>tinhão recebido,</i>	they had rec.

Future.

<i>receberei,</i>	I shall receive
<i>receberás,</i>	thou shalt receive
<i>receberá,</i>	he shall receive
<i>receberemos,</i>	we shall receive
<i>recebereis,</i>	you shall receive
<i>receberão,</i>	they shall receive.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de receber,</i>	I shall receive
<i>has de receber,</i>	thou shall rec.
<i>ha de receber,</i>	he shall rec.
<i>havemos de receber,</i>	we shall rec.
<i>haveis de receber,</i>	you shall rec.
<i>hão de receber,</i>	they shall rec.

Future past.

<i>terei recebido,</i>	I shall have rec.
<i>terás recebido,</i>	thou shalt have rec.
<i>terá recebido,</i>	he shall have rec.
<i>teremos recebido,</i>	we shall have rec.
<i>tereis recebido,</i>	you shall have rec.
<i>terão recebido,</i>	they shall have rec.

Conditional.

<i>receberia,</i>	I should receive
<i>receberias,</i>	thou shouldst receive
<i>receberia,</i>	he should receive
<i>receberíamos,</i>	we should receive
<i>receberieis,</i>	you should receive
<i>receberião,</i>	they should receive.

Conditional past.

<i>teria recebido,</i>	I should have received
<i>terias recebido,</i>	thou shouldst have received
<i>teria recebido,</i>	he should have received
<i>teríamos recebido,</i>	we should have received
<i>terieis recebido,</i>	you should have received

terião recebido, they should have received.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que receba,</i>	that I may receive
<i>recebas,</i>	that thou mayest receive
<i>receba,</i>	that he may receive
<i>recebamos,</i>	that we may receive
<i>recebais,</i>	that you may receive
<i>recebão,</i>	that they may receive.

Imperfect.

<i>que recebéra,</i>	that I might receive
<i>recebéras,</i>	that thou mightst receive
<i>recebéra,</i>	that he might receive
<i>recebéremos,</i>	that we might receive
<i>recebéreis,</i>	that you might receive
<i>recebérão,</i>	that they might receive.

Past definite.

<i>que recebesse,</i>	that I may have received
<i>recebesses,</i>	that thou mayest have received
<i>recebesse,</i>	that he may have received
<i>recebessemos,</i>	that we may have received
<i>recebesseis,</i>	that you may have received
<i>recebessem,</i>	that they may have received.

Past indefinite.

<i>que tenha recebido,</i>	that I may have received
<i>tenhas recebido,</i>	that thou mayest have received
<i>tenha recebido,</i>	that he may have received
<i>tenhamos recebido,</i>	that we may have received
<i>tenhais recebido,</i>	that you may have received
<i>tenhão recebido,</i>	that they may have received.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse recebido,</i>	that I might have received
<i>tivesses recebido,</i>	that thou mightst have received
<i>tivesse recebido,</i>	that he might have received
<i>tivéssemos recebido,</i>	that we might have received
<i>tivésseis recebido,</i>	that you might have received
<i>tivéssem recebido,</i>	that they might have received.

Future.

<i>quando receber,</i>	when I shall receive
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<i>receberes,</i>	when thou shalt receive
<i>receber,</i>	when he shall receive
<i>recebermos,</i>	when we shall receive
<i>receberdes,</i>	when you shall receive
<i>receberem,</i>	when they shall receive.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de receber,</i>	that I shall receive
<i>hajas de receber,</i>	that thou shalt receive
<i>haja de receber,</i>	that he shall receive
<i>hajamos de receber,</i>	that we shall receive
<i>hajais de receber,</i>	that you shall receive
<i>hajão de receber,</i>	that they shall receive.

Future past.

<i>quando tiver recebido,</i>	when I shall have received
<i>tiveres recebido,</i>	when thou shalt have received
<i>tiver recebido,</i>	when he shall have received
<i>tivermos recebido,</i>	when we shall have received
<i>tiverdes recebido,</i>	when you shall have received
<i>tiverem recebido,</i>	when they shall have received.

Imperative Mood.

<i>recebe tu,</i>	receive thou
<i>receba elle,</i>	let him receive
<i>recebamos nós,</i>	let us receive
<i>recebei vós,</i>	receive ye
<i>recebão,</i>	let them receive.

9.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Partir, to divide.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.	<i>partir,</i>	to divide.
Past.	<i>ter partido,</i>	to have divided.
Gerund.	<i>partindo,</i>	dividing.
Participles.	<i>partido, partida,</i>	divided.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>parto,</i>	I divide
<i>partes,</i>	thou dividest
<i>parte,</i>	he divides
<i>partimos,</i>	we divide
<i>partis,</i>	you divide
<i>partem,</i>	they divide.

Imperfect.

<i>partia,</i>	I divided
<i>partias,</i>	thou dividedst
<i>partia,</i>	he divided
<i>partiamos,</i>	we divided
<i>partieis,</i>	you divided
<i>partião,</i>	they divided.

Past definite.

<i>parti,</i>	I have divided
<i>partiste,</i>	thou hast divided
<i>partio,</i>	he has divided
<i>partimos,</i>	we have divided
<i>partistes,</i>	you have divided
<i>partirão,</i>	they have divided.

Past indefinite.

<i>tenho partido,</i>	I have divided
<i>tens partido,</i>	thou hast divided
<i>tem partido,</i>	he has divided
<i>temos partido,</i>	we have divided
<i>tendes partido,</i>	you have divided
<i>tem partido,</i>	they have divided.

Past anterior.

<i>partira,</i>	I had divided
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<i>partiras,</i>	thou hadst divided
<i>partira,</i>	he had divided
<i>partiramos,</i>	we had divided
<i>partireis,</i>	you had divided
<i>partirão,</i>	they had divided.

Pluperfect.

<i>tinha partido,</i>	I had divided
<i>tinhas partido,</i>	thou hadst divided
<i>tinha partido,</i>	he had divided
<i>tinhamos partido,</i>	we had divided
<i>tinheis partido,</i>	you had divided
<i>tinhão partido,</i>	they had divided.

Future.

<i>partirei,</i>	I shall divide
<i>partirás,</i>	thou shalt divide
<i>partirá,</i>	he shall divide
<i>partiremos,</i>	we shall divide
<i>partireis,</i>	you shall divide
<i>partirão,</i>	they shall divide.

Future anterior.

<i>hei de partir,</i>	I shall divide
<i>has de partir,</i>	thou shalt divide
<i>ha de partir,</i>	he shall divide
<i>havemos de partir,</i>	we shall divide
<i>haveis de partir,</i>	you shall divide
<i>hão de partir,</i>	they shall divide.

Future past.

<i>terei partido,</i>	I shall have divided
<i>terás partido,</i>	thou shalt have divided
<i>terá partido,</i>	he shall have divided
<i>teremos partido,</i>	we shall have divided
<i>tereis partido,</i>	you shall have divided
<i>terão partido,</i>	they shall have divided.

Conditional.

<i>partiria,</i>	I should divide
<i>partirias,</i>	thou shouldst divide
<i>partiria,</i>	he should divide
<i>partiríamos,</i>	we should divide
<i>partirieis,</i>	you should divide
<i>partiriam,</i>	they should divide.

Conditional past.

<i>teria partido,</i>	I should have divided
<i>terias partido,</i>	thou shouldst have divided
<i>teria partido,</i>	he should have divided
<i>teríamos partido,</i>	we should have divided
<i>teríeis partido,</i>	you should have divided
<i>terião partido,</i>	they should have divided.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que parta,</i>	that I may divide
<i>partas,</i>	that thou mayest divide
<i>parta,</i>	that he may divide
<i>partamos,</i>	that we may divide
<i>partais,</i>	that you may divide
<i>partão,</i>	that they may divide.

Imperfect.

<i>que partira,</i>	that I might divide
<i>partiras,</i>	that thou mightst divide
<i>partira,</i>	that he might divide
<i>partiramos,</i>	that we might divide
<i>partireis,</i>	that you might divide
<i>partirão,</i>	that they might divide.

Past definite.

<i>que partisse,</i>	that I may have divided
<i>partisses,</i>	that thou mayest have divided
<i>partisse,</i>	that he may have divided
<i>partissemos,</i>	that we may have divided
<i>partissemis,</i>	that you may have divided
<i>partissem,</i>	that they may have divided.

Past Indefinite.

<i>que tenha partido,</i>	that I may have divided
<i>tenhas partido,</i>	that thou mayest have divided
<i>tenha partido,</i>	that he may have divided
<i>tenhamos partido,</i>	that we may have divided
<i>tenhais partido,</i>	that you may have divided
<i>tenhão partido,</i>	that they may have divided.

Pluperfect.

<i>que tivesse partido,</i>	that I might have divided
<i>tivesses partido,</i>	that thou mightst have divided

<i>tivesse partido,</i>	that he might have divided
<i>tivéssemos partido,</i>	that we might have divided
<i>tivesseis partido,</i>	that you might have divided
<i>tivéssem partido,</i>	that they might have divided.

Future.

<i>quando partir,</i>	when I shall divide
<i>partires,</i>	when thou shalt divide
<i>partir,</i>	when he shall divide
<i>partirmos,</i>	when we shall divide
<i>partirdes,</i>	when you shall divide
<i>partirem,</i>	when they shall divide.

Compound Future.

<i>que haja de partir,</i>	that I shall divide
<i>hajas de partir,</i>	that thou shalt divide
<i>haja de partir,</i>	that he shall divide
<i>hajamos de partir,</i>	that we shall divide
<i>hajais de partir,</i>	that you shall divide
<i>hajão de partir,</i>	that they shall divide.

Future past.

<i>quando tiver partido,</i>	when I shall have divided
<i>tiveres partido,</i>	when thou shalt have divided
<i>tiver partido,</i>	when he shall have divided
<i>tivermos partido,</i>	when we shall have divided
<i>tiverdes partido,</i>	when you shall have divided
<i>tiverem partido,</i>	when they shall have divided.

Imperative Mood.

<i>parte tu,</i>	divide thou
<i>parta elle,</i>	let him divide
<i>partamos nós,</i>	let us divide
<i>parti vós,</i>	divide ye
<i>partão elles,</i>	let them divide.

10.

The Passive Verbs.

The Passive Verb is conjugated in all its tenses by the Auxiliary Verb “*ser*” to be, to become, to which is added the Participle of the Passive Verb, as:

<i>sou amado</i>	I am loved
<i>tu es amado</i>	thou art loved
<i>serei amado</i>	I shall be loved
<i>eu seria amado</i>	I should be loved.

11.

The Neuter Verbs.

are conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb “*ter*” to have, as:

<i>tenho dormido</i>	—	I have slept
<i>tenho cahido</i>	—	I have fallen
<i>eu tenho chegado</i>	—	I have arrived.

They are otherwise conjugated like the Active Verbs: *amar*, *receber*, *partir*.

12.

The Reflective Verbs.

are conjugated with “*ter*” and the Pronouns

<i>me</i> ,	me
<i>te</i> ,	thee
<i>se</i> ,	it
<i>nos</i> ,	we
<i>vos</i> ,	you.

Lembrar-se, to remember.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.	<i>lembrar-se</i> ,	to remember.
Past.	<i>ter-se lembrado</i> ,	to have remembered.
Gerund.	<i>lembrando-se</i> ,	remembering.
Participle.	<i>lembrado, lembrada</i> ,	remembered.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu me lembro</i> ,	I remember
<i>tu te lembras</i> ,	thou rememberst
<i>elle se lembra</i> ,	he remembers
<i>nós nos lembramos</i> ,	we remember
<i>vós vos lembrais</i> ,	you remember
<i>elles se lembrão</i> ,	they remember.

Imperfect.

<i>eu me lembrava</i> ,	I remembered
<i>tu te lembravas</i> ,	thou rememberedst
<i>elle se lembrava</i> ,	he remembered
<i>nós nos lembravamos</i> ,	we remembered
<i>vós vos lembraveis</i> ,	you remembered
<i>elles se lembravão</i> ,	they remembered.

Past definite.

<i>eu me lembrei,</i>	I have remembered
<i>tu te lembraste,</i>	thou hast remembered
<i>elle se lembrou,</i>	he has remembered
<i>nós nos lembramos,</i>	we have remembered
<i>vós vos lembrastes,</i>	you have remembered
<i>elles se lembrarão,</i>	they have remembered.

Past indefinite.

<i>eu me tenho lembrado,</i>	I have remembered
<i>tu te tens lembrado,</i>	thou hast remembered
<i>elle se tem lembrado,</i>	he has remembered
<i>nós nos temos lembrado,</i>	we have remembered
<i>vós vos tendes lembrado,</i>	you have remembered
<i>elles se tem lembrado,</i>	they have remembered.

Past anterior.

<i>eu me lembrára,</i>	I had remembered
<i>tu te lembráras,</i>	thou hadst remembered
<i>elle se lembrára,</i>	he had remembered
<i>nós nos lembráramos,</i>	we had remembered
<i>vós vos lembráreis,</i>	you had remembered
<i>elles se lembrarão,</i>	they had remembered.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu me tinha lembrado,</i>	I had remembered
<i>tu te tinhas lembrado,</i>	thou hadst remembered
<i>elle se tinha lembrado,</i>	he had remembered
<i>nós nos tínhamos lembrado,</i>	we had remembered
<i>vós vos tinheis lembrado,</i>	you had remembered
<i>elles se tinham lembrado,</i>	they had remembered.

Future.

<i>eu me lembrarei,</i>	I shall remember
<i>tu te lembrarás,</i>	thou shalt remember
<i>elle se lembrará,</i>	he shall remember
<i>nós nos lembraremos,</i>	we shall remember
<i>vós vos lembrareis,</i>	you shall remember
<i>elles se lembrarão,</i>	they shall remember.

Future anterior.

<i>eu me hei de lembrar,</i>	I shall remember
<i>tu te has de lembrar,</i>	thou shalt remember
<i>elle se ha de lembrar,</i>	he shall remember

<i>nós nos havemos de lembrar,</i>	we shall remember
<i>vós vos haveis de lembrar,</i>	you shall remember
<i>elles se hão de lembrar,</i>	they shall remember.

Future past.

<i>eu me terei lembrado,</i>	I shall have remembered
<i>tu te terás lembrado,</i>	thou shalt have remembered
<i>elle se terá lembrado,</i>	he shall have remembered
<i>nós nos teremos lembrado,</i>	we shall have remembered
<i>vós vos tereis lembrado,</i>	you shall have remembered
<i>elles se terão lembrado,</i>	they shall have remembered.

Conditional.

<i>eu me lembraria,</i>	I should remember
<i>tu te lembrarias,</i>	thou shouldst remember
<i>elle se lembraria,</i>	he should remember
<i>nós nos lembrariamos,</i>	we should remember
<i>vós vos lembrarieis,</i>	you should remember
<i>elles se lembrarião,</i>	they should remember.

Conditional past.

<i>eu me teria lembrado,</i>	I should have remembered
<i>tu te terias lembrado,</i>	thou shouldst have remembered
<i>elle se teria lembrado,</i>	he should have remembered
<i>nós nos teríamos lembrado,</i>	we should have remembered
<i>vós vos terieis lembrado,</i>	you should have remembered
<i>elles se terião lembrado,</i>	they should have remembered.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu me lembre,</i>	that I may remember
<i>tu te lembres,</i>	that thou mayest remember
<i>elle se lembre,</i>	that he may remember
<i>nós nos lembremos,</i>	that we may remember
<i>vós vos lembreis,</i>	that you may remember
<i>elles se lembrem,</i>	that they may remember.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu me lembrasse,</i>	that I might remember
<i>tu te lembrasses,</i>	that thou mightst remember
<i>elle se lembrasse,</i>	that he might remember
<i>nós nos lembrássemos,</i>	that we might remember
<i>vós vos lembrásseis,</i>	that you might remember
<i>elles se lembrassem,</i>	that they might remember.

Past indefinite.

<i>que eu me tenha lembrado</i>	that I may have remembered.
<i>tu te tenhas lembrado</i>	
<i>elle se tenha lembrado</i>	
<i>nós nos tenhamos lembrado</i>	
<i>vós vos tenhais lembrado</i>	
<i>elles se tenham lembrado</i>	

Pluperfect.

<i>que eu me tivesse lembrado</i>	that I might have remembered.
<i>tu te tivesses lembrado</i>	
<i>elle se tivesse lembrado</i>	
<i>nós nos tivéssemos lembrado</i>	
<i>vós vos tivésseis lembrado</i>	
<i>elles se tivessem lembrado</i>	

Future.

<i>quando eu me lembrar</i>	when I shall remember.
<i>tu te lembrares</i>	
<i>elle se lembrar</i>	
<i>nós nos lembrarmos</i>	
<i>vós vos lembrardes</i>	
<i>elles se lembrarem</i>	

Compound Future.

<i>que eu me haja de lembrar</i>	that I shall remember.
<i>tu te hajas de lembrar</i>	
<i>elle se haja de lembrar</i>	
<i>nós nos hajamos de lembrar</i>	
<i>vós vos hajeis de lembrar</i>	
<i>elles se hajão de lembrar</i>	

Future past.

<i>quando eu me tiver lembrado</i>	when I shall have remembered.
<i>tu te tiveres lembrado</i>	
<i>elle se tiver lembrado</i>	
<i>nós nos tivermos lembrado</i>	
<i>vós vos tiverdes lembrado</i>	
<i>elles se tiverem lembrado</i>	

Imperative Mood.

<i>lembra-te tu,</i>	remember thou
<i>lembre-se elle,</i>	let him remember
<i>lembremos-nos nós,</i>	let us remember
<i>lembrai-vos vós,</i>	remember ye

lembrem-se elles, let them remember.

Observ. In all the simple tenses of the Indicative Mood, is it unimportant whether the Pronouns *me, te, se, nos, vos* stand before or after the Verb, and one may therefore say either: *eu me lembro*, or *eu lembro-me, eu me lembrava* and *eu lembrava-me*, but in the compound tenses as well as in the Subjunctive and Imperative Mood they must stand before the Verb, as: *eu me tenho lembrado, que eu me lembre, que eu me lembrasse*.

13. Irregular Verbs.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. Dar, to give.^[544]

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu dou,</i>	I give
<i>tu dás,</i>	thou givest
<i>elle dá,</i>	he gives
<i>nós damos,</i>	we give
<i>vós dais,</i>	you give
<i>elles dão,</i>	they give.

Past definite.

<i>eu dei,</i>	I have given
<i>tu déste,</i>	thou hast given
<i>elle deo,</i>	he has given
<i>nós demos,</i>	we have given
<i>vós déstes,</i>	you have given
<i>elles derão,</i>	they have given.

Past anterior.

<i>eu dera,</i>	I had given
<i>tu deras,</i>	thou hadst given
<i>elle dera,</i>	he had given
<i>nós deramos,</i>	we had given
<i>vós dereis,</i>	you had given
<i>elles derão,</i>	they had given.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu dê,</i>	that I may give
<i>tu dês,</i>	that thou mayest give

<i>elle dê,</i>	that he may give
<i>nós dêmos,</i>	that we may give
<i>vós deis,</i>	that you may give
<i>elles dem,</i>	that they may give.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu dera,</i>	that I might give
<i>tu deras,</i>	that thou mightst give
<i>elle dera,</i>	that he might give
<i>nós deramos,</i>	that we might give
<i>vós dereis,</i>	that you might give
<i>elles derão,</i>	that they might give.

Past.

<i>que eu desse,</i>	that I may have given
<i>tu desses,</i>	that thou mayest have given
<i>elle desse,</i>	that he may have given
<i>nós dessemos,</i>	that we may have given
<i>vós desseis,</i>	that you may have given
<i>elles dessem,</i>	that they may have given.

Future.

<i>quando eu der,</i>	when I shall give
<i>tu deres,</i>	when thou shalt give
<i>elle der,</i>	when he shall give
<i>nós dermos,</i>	when we shall give
<i>vós derdes,</i>	when you shall give
<i>elles derem,</i>	when they shall give.

2. The Verbs ending in “car”

have no other irregularity than that they change the *c* every time into *qu*, if an *e* follows in the conjugation, as:

<i>ficar,</i>	to remain,
<i>fiquei (not ficei),</i>	I have remained,
<i>que eu fique (not fice),</i>	that I may remain;

this irregularity is only maintained for the purpose of keeping the same pronunciation for the Verb throughout, which would otherwise not be the case.

3. The Verbs ending in “gar”

change the *g*, if followed by an *e*, into *gu*, for the sake of Pronunciation.

4. The Verbs ending in “iar”

take an *e* before *i* in all persons of the Indicative Mood, as:

premiar, to reward,
premeio, *premeias*, *premeia*, *premeiamos* etc.

14.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. Dizer, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu digo,</i>	I say
<i>tu dizes,</i>	thou sayest
<i>elle diz,</i>	he says
<i>nós dizemos,</i>	we say
<i>vós dizeis,</i>	you say
<i>elles dizem,</i>	they say.

Past definite.

<i>eu disse,</i>	I have said
<i>tu disseste,</i>	thou hast said
<i>elle disse,</i>	he has said
<i>nós dissemos,</i>	we have said
<i>vós dissestes,</i>	you have said
<i>elles disserão,</i>	they have said.

Past anterior.

<i>eu dissera,</i>	I had said
<i>tu disseras,</i>	thou hadst said
<i>elle dissera,</i>	he had said
<i>nós disseramos,</i>	we had said
<i>vós disserais,</i>	you had said
<i>elles disserão,</i>	they had said.

Future.

<i>eu direi,</i>	I shall say
<i>tu dirás,</i>	thou shalt say
<i>elle dirá,</i>	he shall say
<i>nós diremos,</i>	we shall say
<i>vós direis,</i>	you shall say
<i>elles dirão,</i>	they shall say.

Conditional.

<i>eu diria,</i>	I would say
<i>tu dirias,</i>	thou wouldst say
<i>elle diria,</i>	he would say

<i>nós diríamos,</i>	we would say
<i>vós diríeis,</i>	you would say
<i>elles dirião,</i>	they would say.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu diga,</i>	that I may say
<i>tu digas,</i>	that thou mayest say
<i>elle diga,</i>	that he may say
<i>nós digamos,</i>	that we may say
<i>vós digais,</i>	that you may say
<i>elles digão,</i>	that they may say.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu dissera,</i>	that I might say
<i>tu disseras,</i>	that thou mightst say
<i>elle dissera,</i>	that he might say
<i>nós disseramos,</i>	that we might say
<i>vós disserais,</i>	that you might say
<i>elles disserão,</i>	that they might say.

Past.

<i>que eu dissesse,</i>	that I may have said
<i>tu dissesse,</i>	that thou mayest have said
<i>elle dissesse,</i>	that he may have said
<i>nós dissessemos,</i>	that we may have said
<i>vós dissesseis,</i>	that you may have said
<i>elles dissessem,</i>	that they may have said.

Future.

<i>quando eu disser,</i>	when I shall say
<i>tu disseres,</i>	when thou shalt say
<i>elle disser,</i>	when he shall say
<i>nós dissermos,</i>	when we shall say
<i>vós disserdes,</i>	when you shall say
<i>elles disserem,</i>	when they shall say.

Imperative Mood.

<i>dize-tu,</i>	say thou
<i>diga-elle,</i>	let him say
<i>digamos-nós,</i>	let us say
<i>dizei-vós,</i>	say ye
<i>digão-elles,</i>	let them say.

Participle: *dito, dita*, said.

All Verbs composed of *dizer* are conjugated in the same manner, as: *contradizer, desdizer*, etc.

6.Fazer, to do, to make.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu faço,</i>	I do
<i>tu fazes,</i>	thou doest
<i>elle faz,</i>	he does
<i>nós fazemos,</i>	we do
<i>vós fazeis,</i>	you do
<i>elles fazem,</i>	they do.

Past definite.

<i>eu fiz,</i>	I have done
<i>tu fizeste,</i>	thou hast done
<i>elle fez,</i>	he has done
<i>nós fizemos,</i>	we have done
<i>vós fizestes,</i>	you have done
<i>elles fizerão,</i>	they have done.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu fizera,</i>	I had done
<i>tu fizeras,</i>	thou hadst done
<i>elle fizera,</i>	he had done
<i>nós fizéramos,</i>	we had done
<i>vós fizereis,</i>	you had done
<i>elles fizerão,</i>	they had done.

Future.

<i>eu farei,</i>	I shall do
<i>tu farás,</i>	thou shalt do
<i>elle fará,</i>	he shall do
<i>nós faremos,</i>	we shall do
<i>vós fareis,</i>	you shall do
<i>elles farão,</i>	they shall do.

Conditional.

<i>eu faria,</i>	I would do
<i>tu farias,</i>	thou wouldst do
<i>elle faria,</i>	he would do
<i>nós fariamos,</i>	we would do
<i>vós fariéis,</i>	you would do
<i>elles farião,</i>	they would do.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu faça,</i>	that I may do
<i>tu faças,</i>	that thou mayest do
<i>elle faça,</i>	that he may do
<i>nós façamos,</i>	that we may do
<i>vós façais,</i>	that you may do
<i>elles fação,</i>	that they may do.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu fizera,</i>	that I might do
<i>tu fizeras,</i>	that thou mightst do
<i>elle fizera,</i>	that he might do
<i>nós fizéramos,</i>	that we might do
<i>vós fizerais,</i>	that you might do
<i>elles fizerão,</i>	that they might do.

Perfect.

<i>que eu fizesse,</i>	that I may have done
<i>tu fizesses,</i>	that thou mayest have done
<i>elle fizesse,</i>	that he may have done
<i>nós fizéssemos,</i>	that we may have done
<i>vós fizesseis,</i>	that you may have done
<i>elles fizessem,</i>	that they may have done.

Future.

<i>quando eu fizer,</i>	when I shall do
<i>tu fizeres,</i>	when thou shalt do
<i>elle fizer,</i>	when he shall do
<i>nós fizermos,</i>	when we shall do
<i>vós fizerdes,</i>	when you shall do
<i>elles fizerem,</i>	when they shall do.

Imperative Mood.

<i>faze-tu,</i>	do thou
<i>faça elle,</i>	let him do
<i>façamos-nós,</i>	let us do
<i>fazei-vós,</i>	do ye
<i>fação elles,</i>	let them do.

Participle: *feito, feita*, done.

7. Poder, to be able to, can.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu posso,</i>	I can
<i>tu podes,</i>	thou canst
<i>elle póde,</i>	he can
<i>nós podemos,</i>	we can
<i>vós podeis,</i>	you can
<i>elles podem,</i>	they can.

Perfect.

<i>eu pude,</i>	I have been able
<i>tu pudeste,</i>	thou hast been able
<i>elle pode,</i>	he has been able
<i>nós pudemos,</i>	we have been able
<i>vós pudestes,</i>	you have been able
<i>elles puderão,</i>	they have been able.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu pudera,</i>	I had been able
<i>tu puderas,</i>	thou hadst been able
<i>elle pudera,</i>	he had been able
<i>nós pudéramos,</i>	we have been able
<i>vós pudereis,</i>	you had been able
<i>elle puderão,</i>	they had been able.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu possa,</i>	that I may be able
<i>tu possas,</i>	that thou mayest be able
<i>elle possa,</i>	that he may be able
<i>nós possamos,</i>	that we may be able
<i>vós possais,</i>	that you may be able
<i>elles possam,</i>	that they may be able.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu pudera,</i>	that I might be able
<i>tu puderas,</i>	that thou mightst be able
<i>elle pudera,</i>	that he might be able
<i>nós pudéramos,</i>	that we might be able
<i>vós pudereis,</i>	that you might be able
<i>elles puderão,</i>	that they might be able.

Perfect.

<i>que eu pudesse,</i>	that I may have been able
<i>tu pudesses,</i>	that thou mayest have been able

<i>elle pudesse,</i>	that he may have been able
<i>nós pudéssemos,</i>	that we may have been able
<i>vós pudesseis,</i>	that you may have been able
<i>elles pudessem,</i>	that they may have been able.

Future.

<i>quando eu puder,</i>	if I could be able
<i>tu puderes,</i>	if thou couldst be able
<i>elle puder,</i>	if he could be able
<i>nós pudermos,</i>	if we could be able
<i>vós puderdes,</i>	if you could be able
<i>elles puderem,</i>	if they could be able.

8. Querer, to wish, to will.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu quero,</i>	I wish
<i>tu queres,</i>	thou wishest
<i>elle quer,</i>	he wishes
<i>nós queremos,</i>	we wish
<i>vós quereis,</i>	you wish
<i>elles querem,</i>	they wish.

Perfect.

<i>eu quiz,</i>	I have wished
<i>tu quizeste,</i>	thou hast wished
<i>elle quiz,</i>	he has wished
<i>nós quizemos,</i>	we have wished
<i>vós quizestes,</i>	you have wished
<i>elles quizerão,</i>	they have wished.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu quizerá,</i>	I had wished
<i>tu quizeras,</i>	thou hadst wished
<i>elle quizerá,</i>	he had wished
<i>nós quizeramos,</i>	we had wished
<i>vós quizeréis,</i>	you had wished
<i>elles quizerão,</i>	they had wished.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu queira,</i>	that I may wish
<i>tu queiras,</i>	that thou mayest wish

<i>elle queira,</i>	that he may wish
<i>nós queiramos,</i>	that we may wish
<i>vós queirais,</i>	that you may wish
<i>elles queirão,</i>	that they may wish.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu quizera,</i>	that I might wish
<i>tu quizeras,</i>	that thou mightst wish
<i>elle quizera,</i>	that he might wish
<i>nós quizeramos,</i>	that we might wish
<i>vós quizeréis,</i>	that you might wish
<i>elles quizerão,</i>	that they might wish.

Perfect.

<i>que eu quizesse,</i>	that I may have wished
<i>tu quizesse,</i>	that thou mayest have wished
<i>elle quizesse,</i>	that he may have wished
<i>nós quizessemos,</i>	that we may have wished
<i>vós quizesseis,</i>	that you may have wished
<i>elles quizessem,</i>	that they may have wished.

Future.

<i>quando eu quizer,</i>	when I shall wish
<i>tu quizeres,</i>	when thou shalt wish
<i>elle quizer,</i>	when he shall wish
<i>nós quizermos,</i>	when we shall wish
<i>vós quizerdes,</i>	when you shall wish
<i>elles quizerem,</i>	when they shall wish.

Imperative Mood.

<i>queiras tu,</i>	wish thou
<i>queira elle,</i>	let him wish
<i>queiramos nós,</i>	let us wish
<i>queirais vós,</i>	wish ye
<i>queirão elles,</i>	let them wish.

9. Saber, to know.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu sei,</i>	I know
<i>tu sabes,</i>	thou knowest
<i>elle sabe,</i>	he knows
<i>nós sabemos,</i>	we know
<i>vós sabeis,</i>	you know
<i>elles sabem,</i>	they know.

Perfect.

<i>eu soube,</i>	I have known
<i>tu soubeste,</i>	thou hast known
<i>elle soube,</i>	he has known
<i>nós soubemos,</i>	we have known
<i>vós soubestes,</i>	you have known
<i>elles souberão,</i>	they have known.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu soubera,</i>	I had known
<i>tu souberas,</i>	thou hadst known
<i>elle soubera,</i>	he had known
<i>nós souberamos,</i>	we had known
<i>vós soubereis,</i>	you had known
<i>elles souberão,</i>	they had known.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu saiba,</i>	that I may know
<i>tu saibas,</i>	that thou mayest know
<i>elle saiba,</i>	that he may know
<i>nós saibamos,</i>	that we may know
<i>vós saibais,</i>	that you may know
<i>elles saibão,</i>	that they may know.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu soubera,</i>	that I might know
<i>tu souberas,</i>	that thou mightst know
<i>elle soubera,</i>	that he might know
<i>nós souberamos,</i>	that we might know
<i>vós soubereis,</i>	that you might know
<i>elles souberão,</i>	that they might know.

Future.

<i>quando eu souber,</i>	when I shall know
<i>tu souberes,</i>	when thou shalt know
<i>elle souber,</i>	when he shall know
<i>nós soubermos,</i>	when we shall know
<i>vós souberdes,</i>	when you shall know
<i>elles souberem,</i>	when they shall know.

Imperative Mood.

<i>sabe tu,</i>	know thou
<i>saiba elle,</i>	let him know

<i>saibamos nós,</i>	let us know
<i>saibei vós,</i>	know ye
<i>saibão elles,</i>	let them know.

10. Trazer, to carry, to fetch.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu trago,</i>	I carry
<i>tu trazes,</i>	thou carriest
<i>elle traz,</i>	he carries
<i>nós trazemos,</i>	we carry
<i>vós trazeis,</i>	you carry
<i>elles trazem,</i>	they carry.

Perfect.

<i>eu trouxe,</i>	I have carried
<i>tu trouxeste,</i>	thou hast carried
<i>elle trouxe,</i>	he has carried
<i>nós trouxemos,</i>	we have carried
<i>vós trouxestes,</i>	you have carried
<i>elles trouxeram,</i>	they have carried.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu trouxera,</i>	I had carried
<i>tu trouxeras,</i>	thou hadst carried
<i>elle trouxera,</i>	he had carried
<i>nós trouxeramos,</i>	we had carried
<i>vós trouxereis,</i>	you had carried
<i>elles trouxeram,</i>	they had carried.

Future.

<i>eu trarei,</i>	I shall carry
<i>tu trarás,</i>	thou shalt carry
<i>elle trará,</i>	he shall carry
<i>nós traremos,</i>	we shall carry
<i>vós trareis,</i>	you shall carry
<i>elles trarão,</i>	they shall carry.

Conditional.

<i>eu traria,</i>	I should carry
<i>tu trarias,</i>	thou shouldst carry
<i>elle traria,</i>	he should carry
<i>nós trariamos,</i>	we should carry
<i>vós trarieis,</i>	you should carry
<i>elles trariam,</i>	they should carry.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu traga,</i>	that I may carry
<i>tu tragas,</i>	that thou mayest carry
<i>elle traga,</i>	that he may carry
<i>nós tragamos,</i>	that we may carry
<i>vós tragais,</i>	that you may carry
<i>elles tragão,</i>	that they may carry.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu trouxera,</i>	that I might carry
<i>tu trouxeras,</i>	that thou mightst carry
<i>elle trouxera,</i>	that he might carry
<i>nós trouxeramos,</i>	that we might carry
<i>vós trouxereis,</i>	that you might carry
<i>elles trouxerão,</i>	that they might carry.

Perfect.

<i>que eu trouxesse,</i>	that I may have carried
<i>tu trouxesses,</i>	that thou mayest have carried
<i>elle trouxesse,</i>	that he may have carried
<i>nós trouxessemos,</i>	that we may have carried
<i>vós trouxesseis,</i>	that you may have carried
<i>elles trouxessem,</i>	that they may have carried.

Future.

<i>quando eu trazer,</i>	when I shall carry
<i>tu trouxeres,</i>	when thou shalt carry
<i>elle trazer,</i>	when he shall carry
<i>nós trouxermos,</i>	when we shall carry
<i>vós trouxerdes,</i>	when you shall carry
<i>elles trouxerem,</i>	when they shall carry.

Imperative Mood.

<i>traze tu,</i>	carry thou
<i>traga elle,</i>	let him carry
<i>tragamos,</i>	let us carry
<i>trazei vós,</i>	carry ye
<i>tragão elles,</i>	let them carry.

11. Ver, to see.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu vejo,</i>	I see
<i>tu vês,</i>	thou seest
<i>elle vê,</i>	he sees
<i>nós vemos,</i>	we see
<i>vós vedes,</i>	you see
<i>elles vêem,</i>	they see.

Imperfect.

<i>eu vi,</i>	I have seen
<i>tu viste,</i>	thou hast seen
<i>elle vio,</i>	he has seen
<i>nós vimos,</i>	we have seen
<i>vós visteis,</i>	you have seen
<i>elles virão,</i>	they have seen.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu vira,</i>	I had seen
<i>tu viras,</i>	thou hadst seen
<i>elle vira,</i>	he had seen
<i>nós viramos,</i>	we had seen
<i>vós vireis,</i>	you had seen
<i>elles virão,</i>	they had seen.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu veja,</i>	that I may see
<i>tu vejas,</i>	that thou mayest see
<i>elle veja,</i>	that he may see
<i>nós vejamos,</i>	that we may see
<i>vós vejais,</i>	that you may see
<i>elles vejão,</i>	that they may see.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu vira,</i>	that I might see
<i>tu viras,</i>	that thou mightst see
<i>elle vira,</i>	that he might see
<i>nós viramos,</i>	that we might see
<i>vós viraís,</i>	that you might see
<i>elles virem,</i>	that they might see.

Perfect.

<i>que eu visse,</i>	that I may have seen
<i>tu visses,</i>	that thou mayest have seen
<i>elle visse,</i>	that he may have seen
<i>nós vissemos,</i>	that we may have seen

vós visseis, that you may have seen
elles vissem, that they may have seen.

Future.

quando eu vir, when I shall see
tu vires, when thou shalt see
elle vir, when he shall see
nós virmos, when we shall see
vós virdes, when you shall see
elles virem, when they shall see.

Imperative Mood.

vê tu, see thou
veja elle, let him see
vejamos nós, let us see
vede vós, see ye
vejão elles, let them see.

Participle: *visto, vista*, seen.

The Verbs composed of *ver*, are conjugated in the same manner, as:

prever, rever, antever.

12. Perder, to lose.

The irregularity of this Verb consists in the following tenses changing the *d* into *c*.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>perco,</i>	I lose
<i>perdes,</i>	thou locest
<i>perde,</i>	he loses
<i>perdemos,</i>	we lose
<i>perdeis,</i>	you lose
<i>perdem,</i>	they lose.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu perca,</i>	that I may lose
<i>tu percas,</i>	that thou mayest lose
<i>elle perca,</i>	that he may lose
<i>nós percamos,</i>	that we may lose
<i>vós percais,</i>	that you may lose
<i>elles percão,</i>	that they may lose.

Imperative Mood.

<i>perde tu,</i>	lose thou
<i>perca elle,</i>	let him lose
<i>percamos nós,</i>	let us lose
<i>perdei vós,</i>	lose ye
<i>percão elles,</i>	let them lose.

13. Valer, to be worth,

changes *l* into *lh*, in the following tenses.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu valho,</i>	<u>I am worth</u>
<i>tu vales</i>	regular
<i>elle vale</i>	
<i>nós valemos</i>	

vós valeis
elles valem _____

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu valha,</i>	that I may be worth
<i>tu valhas,</i>	that thou mayest be worth
<i>elle valha,</i>	that he may be worth
<i>nós valhamos,</i>	that we may be worth
<i>vós valhais,</i>	that you may be worth
<i>elles valhão,</i>	that they may be worth.

Imperative Mood.

<i>vale tu,</i>	be thou worth
<i>valha elle,</i>	let him be worth
<i>valhamos,</i>	let us be worth
<i>valei vós,</i>	be ye worth
<i>valhão elles,</i>	let them be worth.

14. Ler, to read.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu leio,</i>	I read
<i>tu lês,</i>	thou readest
<i>elle lê,</i>	he reads
<i>nós lemos,</i>	we read
<i>vós ledes,</i>	you read
<i>elles lêem,</i>	they read.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu lêia,</i>	that I may read
<i>tu lêias,</i>	that thou mayest read
<i>elle lêia,</i>	that he may read
<i>nós lêiamos,</i>	that we may read
<i>vós lêiais,</i>	that you may read
<i>elles lêião,</i>	that they may read.

Imperative Mood.

<i>lê tu,</i>	read thou
<i>lêia elle,</i>	let him read
<i>lêiamos,</i>	let us read

lede vós, read ye
lêião elles, let them read.

The Verb “*crer*” to believe, is conjugated in the same manner.

15. The Verbs ending in “ger”

change *g* into *j* in all persons when it is followed by *o* or *a*, for the sake of pronunciation. As:

eleger, to elect;
elejo, que eu eleja, etc.

15.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

16. Ir, to go.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu vou, I go
tu vas, thou goest
elle vai, he goes
nós vamos, we go
vós ides, you go
elles vão, they go.

Imperfect.

eu hia, I went
tu hias, thou wentest
elle hia, he went
nós hiamos, we went
vós hieis, you went
elles hião, they went.

Perfect.

eu fui, I have gone
 (like the Perfect of “*ser*” to be).

Pluperfect.

eu fora, I had gone
 (like the Pluperfect of “*ser*”).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu vá,</i>	that I may go
<i>tu vás,</i>	that thou mayest go
<i>elle vá,</i>	that he may go
<i>nós vámos,</i>	that we may go
<i>vos vades,</i>	that you may go
<i>elles vão,</i>	that they may go.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu fora,</i>	that I might go
<i>tu foras,</i>	that thou mightst go
<i>elle fora,</i>	that he might go
<i>nós foramos,</i>	that we might go
<i>vós foreis,</i>	that you might go
<i>elles forão,</i>	that they might go.

Perfect.

<i>que eu fosse,</i>	that I may have gone
(like “ <i>ser</i> ”).	

Future.

<i>quando eu for,</i>	when I shall go
(like “ <i>ser</i> ”).	

Imperative Mood.

<i>vai tu,</i>	go thou
<i>vá elle,</i>	let him go
<i>vamos,</i>	let us go
<i>ide vós,</i>	go ye
<i>vão elles,</i>	let them go.

17. Vir, to come.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu venho,</i>	I come
<i>tu vens,</i>	thou comest
<i>elle vem,</i>	he comes
<i>nós vimos,</i>	we come
<i>vós vindes,</i>	you come
<i>elles vem,</i>	they come.

Imperfect.

<i>eu vinha,</i>	I came
<i>tu vinhas,</i>	thou camest
<i>elle vinha,</i>	he came

<i>nós vinhamos,</i>	we came
<i>vós vinheis,</i>	you came
<i>elles vinhão,</i>	they came.

Perfect.

<i>eu vim,</i>	I have come
<i>tu vieste,</i>	thou hast come
<i>elle veio,</i>	he has come
<i>nós viemos,</i>	we have come
<i>vós viestes,</i>	you have come
<i>elles vierão,</i>	they have come.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu viera,</i>	I had come
<i>tu vieras,</i>	thou hadst come
<i>elle viera,</i>	he had come
<i>nós vieramos,</i>	we had come
<i>vós viereis,</i>	you had come
<i>elles vierão,</i>	they had come.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu venha,</i>	that I may come
<i>tu venhas,</i>	that thou mayest come
<i>elle venha,</i>	that he may come
<i>nós venhamos,</i>	that we may come
<i>vós venhais,</i>	that you may come
<i>elles venhão,</i>	that they may come.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu viera,</i>	that I might come
<i>tu vieras,</i>	that thou mightst come
<i>elle viera,</i>	that he might come
<i>nós vieramos,</i>	that we might come
<i>vós viereis,</i>	that you might come
<i>elles vierão,</i>	that they might come.

Perfect.

<i>que eu viesse,</i>	that I may have come
<i>tu viesses,</i>	that thou mayest have come
<i>elle viesse,</i>	that he may have come
<i>nós viessemos,</i>	that we may have come
<i>vós viesseis,</i>	that you may have come
<i>elles viessem,</i>	that they may have come.

Future.

<i>quando eu vier,</i>	when I shall come
<i>tu vieres,</i>	when thou shalt come
<i>elle vier,</i>	when he shall come
<i>nós viermos,</i>	when we shall come
<i>vós vierdes,</i>	when you shall come
<i>elles vierem,</i>	when they shall come.

Imperative Mood.

<i>vem tu,</i>	come thou
<i>venha elle,</i>	let him come
<i>venhamos,</i>	let us come
<i>vinde vós,</i>	come ye
<i>venhão elles,</i>	let them come.

Participle: *vindo, vinda, come.*

18. Pedir, to request,

changes *d* in *ç* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu peço,</i>	I request
(the other persons are regular: <i>pedes, pede, etc.</i>).	

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu peça,</i>	that I may request
<i>tu peças,</i>	that thou mayest request
<i>elle peça,</i>	that he may request
<i>nós peçamos,</i>	that we may request
<i>vós peçais,</i>	that you may request
<i>elles peçam,</i>	that they may request.

Imperative Mood.

<i>pede tu,</i>	request thou
<i>peça elle,</i>	let him request
<i>peçamos nós,</i>	let us request
<i>pedi vós,</i>	request ye
<i>peçam elles,</i>	let them request.

“*Medir*” to measure, is conjugated in the same manner.

19. Rir, to laugh.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu rio,</i>	I laugh
<i>tu ris,</i>	thou laughest
<i>elle ri,</i>	he laughs
<i>nós rimos,</i>	we laugh
<i>vós rides,</i>	you laugh
<i>elles rim,</i>	they laugh.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu ria,</i>	that I may laugh
<i>tu rias,</i>	that thou mayest laugh
<i>elle ria,</i>	that he may laugh
<i>nós riamos,</i>	that we may laugh
<i>vós riais,</i>	that you may laugh
<i>elles rião,</i>	that they may laugh.

Imperative Mood.

<i>ri tu,</i>	laugh thou
<i>ria elle,</i>	let him laugh
<i>riamos,</i>	let us laugh
<i>ride vós,</i>	laugh ye
<i>rião elles,</i>	let them laugh.

20. The Verbs ending in “gir”

change the *g* into *j* in all persons where *g* is followed by *o* or *a*.

21. The Verbs ending in “uzir”

drop the final *e* in the third person Singular of the Present, as:

conduz (not *conduze*), *induz* (not *induze*).

22. The Verbs ending in “hir”

change *hi* into *i* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu saio,</i>	I go out
(the others are regular: <i>sahes</i> , <i>sahe</i> , <i>sahimos</i> , etc.).	

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu saia,</i>	that I may go out
<i>tu saias,</i>	that thou mayest go out
<i>elle saia,</i>	that he may go out
<i>nós saíamos,</i>	that we may go out
<i>vós saiais,</i>	that you may go out
<i>elles saião,</i>	that they may go out.

Imperative Mood.

<i>sahe tu,</i>	go thou out
<i>saia elle,</i>	let him go out
<i>saíamos nós,</i>	let us go out
<i>sahi vós,</i>	go ye out
<i>saião elles,</i>	let them go out.

23. Subir, to mount,

changes *u* into *o*, in the second person Singular, third person Singular and Plural of the Present, and in the second person of the Imperative, as:

sobes, sobe, sobem, sobe tu.

24. Mentir, to lie,

changes *e* into *i* in the following persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

eu minto, I lie
(*tu mentes, elle mente*).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu minta,</i>	that I may lie
<i>tu mintas,</i>	that thou mayest lie
<i>elle minta,</i>	that he may lie
<i>nós mintamos,</i>	that we may lie
<i>vós mintais,</i>	that you may lie
<i>elles mintão,</i>	that they may lie.

Imperative Mood.

<i>mente tu,</i>	lie thou
<i>menta elle,</i>	let him lie
<i>mintamos nós,</i>	let us lie

<i>menti vós,</i>	lie ye
<i>mintão elles,</i>	let them lie.

The same irregularities occur in

<i>sentir,</i>	to feel
<i>servir,</i>	to serve
<i>ferir,</i>	to wound.

25. Dormir, to sleep.

This Verb changes *o* into *u* in all persons, in which *mentir* changes the *e* into *i*, as:

durmo,
durma,
durmamos.

26. Ouvir, to hear.

This Verb changes *uvi* into *uç* in all persons in which *mentir* changes *e* into *i*, as:

eu ouço, I hear
que eu ouça, that I may hear.

Imperative Mood.

<i>ouve tu,</i>	hear thou
<i>ouça elle,</i>	let him hear
<i>ouçamos nós,</i>	let us hear
<i>ouvi vós,</i>	hear ye
<i>oução elles,</i>	let them hear.

Some writers change *u* into *i*, as:

oiço,
oiça.

27. Pôr, to place, to put.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

<i>eu ponho,</i>	I place
<i>tu pões,</i>	thou placest
<i>elle poem,</i>	he places
<i>nós pômos,</i>	we place
<i>vós pondes,</i>	you place
<i>elles poem,</i>	they place.

Imperfect.

<i>eu punha,</i>	I placed
<i>tu punhas,</i>	thou placedst
<i>elle punha,</i>	he placed
<i>nós punhamos,</i>	we placed
<i>vós punheis,</i>	you placed
<i>elles punhão,</i>	they placed.

Perfect.

<i>eu puz,</i>	I have placed
<i>tu puzeste,</i>	thou hast placed
<i>elle pôz,</i>	he has placed
<i>nós puzemos,</i>	we have placed
<i>vós puzestes,</i>	you have placed
<i>elles puzerão,</i>	they have placed.

Pluperfect.

<i>eu puzera,</i>	I had placed
<i>tu puzeras,</i>	thou hadst placed
<i>elle puzera,</i>	he had placed
<i>nós puzeramos,</i>	we had placed
<i>vós puzereis,</i>	you had placed
<i>elles puzerão,</i>	they had placed.

Future.

<i>eu porei,</i>	I shall place
<i>tu porás,</i>	thou shalt place
<i>elle porá,</i>	he shall place
<i>nós poremos,</i>	we shall place
<i>vós poreis,</i>	you shall place
<i>elles porão,</i>	they shall place.

Conditional.

<i>eu poria,</i>	I should place
<i>tu porias,</i>	thou shouldst place
<i>elle poria,</i>	he should place
<i>nós poríamos,</i>	we should place
<i>vós porieis,</i>	you should place
<i>elles porião,</i>	they should place.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

<i>que eu ponha,</i>	that I may place
<i>tu ponhas,</i>	that thou mayest place
<i>elle ponha,</i>	that he may place

<i>nós ponhamos,</i>	that we may place
<i>vós ponhais,</i>	that you may place
<i>elles ponhão,</i>	that they may place.

Imperfect.

<i>que eu puzera,</i>	that I might place
<i>tu puzeras,</i>	that thou mightst place
<i>elle puzera,</i>	that he might place
<i>nós puzeramos,</i>	that we might place
<i>vós puzereis,</i>	that you might place
<i>elles puzerão,</i>	that they might place.

Perfect.

<i>que eu puzesse,</i>	that I may have placed
<i>tu puzesses,</i>	that thou mayest have placed
<i>elle puzesse,</i>	that he may have placed
<i>nós puzessemos,</i>	that we may have placed
<i>vós puzesseis,</i>	that you may have placed
<i>elles puzessem,</i>	that they may have placed.

Future.

<i>quando eu puzer,</i>	when I shall place
<i>tu puzeres,</i>	when thou shall place
<i>elle puzer,</i>	when he shall place
<i>nós puzermos,</i>	when we shall place
<i>vós puzerdes,</i>	when you shall place
<i>elles puzerem,</i>	when they shall place.

Imperative Mood.

<i>põe tu,</i>	place thou
<i>ponha elle,</i>	let him place
<i>ponhamos nós,</i>	let us place
<i>ponde vós,</i>	place ye
<i>ponhão elles,</i>	let them place.

Gerund: *pondo*, placing.

Participle: *posto*, *posta*, placed.

The Verbs composed by *pôr* are conjugated in the same manner, as:

antepôr, compôr, depôr, dispôr, propôr.

16.

The following Verbs have two Participles, a regular and an irregular one.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

<i>aceitar,</i>	to accept,	<i>aceitado,</i>	<i>aceito</i>
<i>enxugar,</i>	to dry,	<i>enxugado,</i>	<i>enxuto</i>
<i>exceptuar,</i>	to except,	<i>exceptuado,</i>	<i>excepto</i>
<i>expressar,</i>	to express,	<i>expressado,</i>	<i>expresso</i>
<i>expulsar,</i>	to expel,	<i>expulsado,</i>	<i>expulso</i>
<i>gastar,</i>	to spend,	<i>gastado,</i>	<i>gasto</i>
<i>impressar,</i>	to print,	<i>impressado,</i>	<i>impresso</i>
<i>izentar,</i>	to except,	<i>izentado,</i>	<i>izento</i>
<i>manifestar,</i>	to manifest,	<i>manifestado,</i>	<i>manifesto</i>
<i>pagar,</i>	to pay,	<i>pagado,</i>	<i>pago</i>
<i>salvar,</i>	to save,	<i>salvado,</i>	<i>salvo</i>
<i>professar,</i>	to act, profess,	<i>professado,</i>	<i>professo</i>
<i>soltar,</i>	to set at liberty,	<i>soltado,</i>	<i>solto</i>
<i>sujeitar,</i>	to subject,	<i>sujeitado,</i>	<i>sujeito.</i>

SECOND CONJUGATION.

<i>absolver,</i>	to acquit,	<i>absolvido, -</i>	<i>absoluto</i> <i>absolto</i>
<i>absorver,</i>	to swallow,	<i>absorvido,</i>	<i>absorto</i>
<i>accender,</i>	to light,	<i>accendido,</i>	<i>acceso</i>
<i>corromper,</i>	to corrupt,	<i>corrompido,</i>	<i>corrupto</i>
<i>eleger,</i>	to elect,	<i>elegido,</i>	<i>eleito</i>
<i>encher,</i>	to fill,	<i>enchido,</i>	<i>cheio</i>
<i>envolver,</i>	to envelope,	<i>envolvido,</i>	<i>envolto</i>
<i>escrever,</i>	to write,	<i>escrevido,</i>	<i>escrito</i>
<i>incorrer,</i>	to incur (a penalty),	<i>incorrido,</i>	<i>incurso</i>
<i>interromper,</i>	to interrupt,	<i>interrompido,</i>	<i>interrupto</i>
<i>morrer,</i>	to die,	<i>morrido,</i>	<i>morto</i>
<i>prender,</i>	to take (into charge),	<i>prendido,</i>	<i>preso</i>
<i>romper,</i>	to break (open),	<i>rompido,</i>	<i>roto</i>
<i>suspender,</i>	to postpone,	<i>suspendido,</i>	<i>suspenso</i>
<i>torcer,</i>	to turn,	<i>torcido,</i>	<i>torto.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION.

<i>abrir,</i>	to open,	<i>abrido,</i>	<i>aberto</i>
<i>affligir,</i>	to afflict,	<i>affligido,</i>	<i>afflicto</i>
<i>concluir,</i>	to close, shut,	<i>concluido,</i>	<i>concluso</i>
<i>contrahir,</i>	to contract,	<i>contrahido,</i>	<i>contracto</i>
<i>cubrir,</i>	to cover,	<i>cubrido,</i>	<i>cuberto</i>
<i>distinguir,</i>	to distinguish,	<i>distinguido,</i>	<i>distincto</i>
<i>distrahir,</i>	to abstract,	<i>distrahido,</i>	<i>distracto</i>
<i>erigir,</i>	to erect,	<i>erigido,</i>	<i>erecto</i>
<i>exaurir,</i>	to exhaust,	<i>exaurido,</i>	<i>exhausto</i>
<i>expellir,</i>	to expel,	<i>expellido,</i>	<i>expulso</i>
<i>exprimir,</i>	to express,	<i>exprimido,</i>	<i>expresso</i>

<i>extinguir</i> ,	to extinguish,	<i>extinguido</i> ,	<i>extincto</i>
<i>extrahir</i> ,	to extract,	<i>extrahido</i> ,	<i>extracto</i>
<i>frigir</i> ,	to fry,	<i>frigido</i> ,	<i>frito</i>
<i>imprimir</i> ,	to impress,	<i>imprimido</i> ,	<i>impresso</i>
<i>incluir</i> ,	to shut up,	<i>incluido</i> ,	<i>incluso</i>
<i>inserir</i> ,	to insert,	<i>inserido</i> ,	<i>inserto</i>
<i>opprimir</i> ,	to oppress,	<i>opprimido</i> ,	<i>oppresso</i>
<i>possuir</i> ,	to possess,	<i>possuido</i> ,	<i>possesso</i>
<i>reprimir</i> ,	to suppress,	<i>reprimido</i> ,	<i>represso</i>
<i>submergir</i> ,	to submerge,	<i>submergido</i> ,	<i>submerso</i>
<i>supprimir</i> ,	to oppress,	<i>supprimido</i> ,	<i>suppresso</i>
<i>surgir</i> ,	to anchor,	<i>surgido</i> ,	<i>surto</i> .

The first or regular form of these Participles is generally used for the compound tenses, whilst the second or irregular form is Generally used with *ser* or *estar*.

17. Impersonal Verbs

are only used in the third person Singular, they are:

<i>Chover</i> ,	to rain	-	<i>chove</i> ,	it rains
<i>relampagar</i>	to lighten	-	<i>relampaga</i>	it lightens
<i>fuzilar</i>		-	<i>fuzila</i>	
<i>trovejar</i> ,	to thunder	-	<i>troveja</i> ,	it thunders
<i>choviscar</i> ,	to drizzle (rain)	-	<i>chovisca</i> ,	it drizzles
<i>nevar</i> ,	to snow	-	<i>neva</i> ,	it snows
<i>gelar</i> ,	to freeze	-	<i>gela</i> ,	it freezes.

They follow those Conjugations to which they belong.

18. Adverbs.

1. Adverbs of Time.

<i>Hoje</i> ,	to-day
<i>agora</i> ,	now
<i>hontem</i> ,	yesterday
<i>presentemente</i> ,	at present
<i>antehontem</i> ,	the day before yesterday
<i>antigamente</i> ,	in times past
<i>ultimamente</i> ,	lastly

<i>recentemente,</i>	lately
<i>amanhã,</i>	to-morrow
<i>logo,</i>	directly
<i>depois de amanhã,</i>	the day after to-morrow
<i>daqui por diante,</i>	from hence, in future
<i>sempre,</i>	always
<i>desde,</i>	since
<i>ainda,</i>	yet.

2.

Adverbs of Place.

<i>aqui,</i>	here
<i>ali, acolá,</i>	there
<i>arriba,</i>	above
<i>abaixo,</i>	below
<i>além,</i>	on the other side
<i>daquem,</i>	on this side
<i>à mão direita,</i>	to the right
<i>à mão esquerda,</i>	to the left
<i>d'ali,</i>	from here.

3.

Adverbs of Number and Comparison.

<i>primeiramente,</i>	firstly
<i>segundamente,</i>	secondly
<i>em terceiro lugar,</i>	thirdly
<i>depois,</i>	afterwards
<i>raramente, de maravilha,</i>	rarely
<i>mais,</i>	more
<i>menos,</i>	less
<i>tão</i>	almost
<i>como se</i>	
<i>como,</i>	as
<i>assim,</i>	just so, the same
<i>melhor,</i>	better
<i>peior,</i>	worse
<i>quasi,</i>	almost
<i>em parte,</i>	partly
<i>quando muito,</i>	highest
<i>quando menos,</i>	least.

4.

Adverbs of Manner and Kind.

<i>muito,</i>	very
<i>bem,</i>	good, well
<i>mal,</i>	bad
<i>pouco,</i>	little
<i>assaz,</i>	enough
<i>demasiadamente,</i>	too much
<i>suficientemente,</i>	sufficient
<i>abundantemente,</i>	abundantly
<i>mesmo,</i>	even
<i>apenas,</i>	scarcely
<i>senão,</i>	only
<i>principalmente,</i>	chiefly
<i>em geral,</i>	generally, altogether.

5.

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation.

<i>sim,</i>	yes
<i>certamente,</i>	certainly
<i>verdadeiramente,</i>	indeed
<i>não,</i>	no
<i>nada,</i>	nothing
<i>talvez</i>	
<i>pode ser</i>	perhaps
<i>quiça</i>	
<i>quando?</i>	when?
<i>como?</i>	how?
<i>porque?</i>	why?
<i>quanto?</i>	how much?
<i>onde?</i>	where?
<i>aonde?</i>	whereto?

The Adverbs are not declined, but some are compared like the Adjectives, as:

<i>mais ricamente,</i>	richer
<i>menos ricamente,</i>	less rich
<i>tão ricamente,</i>	just as rich
<i>muito ricamente,</i>	very rich
<i>o mais ricamente,</i>	the richest;

Superl.

bem, good, forms the Comp.: *melhor* - *optimamente*
mal, bad, - - - *peior* - *pessimamente*.

19.

The following Adverbs are principally in use:

<i>agora</i> ,	now	<i>de improviso</i>	extempore
<i>hoje</i> ,	to-day	<i>improvisamente</i>	
<i>amanhã</i> ,	to-morrow	<i>quasi, casi</i> ,	almost
<i>amanhã pela manhã</i> ,	to-morrow-morning	<i>então</i> ,	then
<i>depois de amanhã</i> ,	the day after to-morrow	<i>desde então</i> ,	since
<i>frequentemente</i> ,	frequently, often	<i>desde quando?</i>	since when?
<i>nunca</i> ,	never	<i>de quando ha?</i>	how long ago?
<i>ordinariamente</i> ,	generally	<i>quando bem</i>	even
<i>jamais</i> ,	never	<i>ainda quando</i>	
<i>tarde</i> ,	late	<i>quando muito</i> ,	highest, at latest
<i>cedo</i> ,	early	<i>quando menos</i> ,	at least
<i>daqui por diante</i> ,	in future	<i>cá</i> ,	here
<i>ultimamente</i> ,	lastly, at latest	<i>alli</i> ,	there
<i>recentemente</i> ,	lately	<i>ahi</i> ,	there, where (you are)
<i>logo</i> ,	soon	<i>acolá</i> ,	there
<i>depois</i> ,	afterwards	<i>traz</i>	behind
<i>abundantemente</i> ,	abundantly	<i>detráz</i>	
<i>com razão, justamente</i> ,	in justice	<i>para traz</i> ,	backwards
<i>absolutamente</i> ,	absolutely	<i>isto he</i> ,	that is to say
<i>já para já</i> ,	immediately	<i>em vez, em lugar</i> ,	instead
<i>com condição</i> ,	under the condition	<i>tambem</i> ,	also
<i>actualmente</i> ,	actually, at present	<i>tanto que</i>	as soon as
<i>de proposito</i> ,	purposely	<i>logo que</i>	
<i>admiravelmente</i>	admirable	<i>acaso</i> ,	accidentally
<i>maravilhosamente</i>		<i>ainda</i> ,	yet
<i>as mil maravilhas</i> ,	exquisitely	<i>finalmente</i> ,	at last
<i>astutamente</i> ,	artfully	<i>muito</i> ,	much, very
<i>atraiçoadamente</i> ,	traitorously	<i>depressa</i> ,	quickly
<i>de maravilha</i> ,	very rarely	<i>aqui</i> ,	here
<i>a miudo</i> ,	often	<i>até</i> ,	until
<i>assim</i>	so, equally so	<i>bem</i> ,	well, good
<i>tão</i>		<i>mal</i> ,	bad
<i>apressa</i> ,	quickly, in haste	<i>como</i> ,	how, as
<i>facilmente</i> ,	easily	<i>como?</i>	how?
<i>ao avesso</i> ,	reversedly	<i>primeiro que</i> ,	before that
<i>as avessas</i> ,	reversedly	<i>primeiro que tudo</i> ,	before all
<i>de balde</i> ,	in vain	<i>fora</i> ,	out, out of
<i>antes</i>		<i>já</i> ,	already
<i>juntamente</i>	together	<i>abaixo</i> ,	below

enteiramente	entirely	<i>acima,</i>	above
<i>ao redor,</i>	round about	<i>onde,</i>	where
<i>loucamente</i>	foolishly	<i>nada</i>	nothing
<i>atrevidamente</i>	boldly	<i>de cór,</i>	by heart
<i>felizmente,</i>	happily	<i>em vão,</i>	in vain
<i>vergonhosamente,</i>	infamously	<i>escassamente,</i>	scarcely, rarely
<i>nem se quer,</i>	even if	<i>em fin,</i>	at last
<i>mais,</i>	more	<i>longe,</i>	long, far
<i>menos,</i>	less	<i>verdadeiramente,</i>	truly
<i>sim,</i>	yes	<i>dentro,</i>	thereinto
<i>não,</i>	no	<i>as vezes,</i>	sometimes
<i>de vagar,</i>	slowly	<i>quando,</i>	when
		<i>quanto,</i>	how much.

20. Prepositions.

The Prepositions most in use are the following:

<i>a,</i>	to	<i>antes,</i>	before
<i>de,</i>	from	<i>depois,</i>	after
<i>em,</i>	in	<i>durante,</i>	during
<i>dentro,</i>	in, within	<i>desde,</i>	since
<i>sobre,</i>	on, over	<i>com,</i>	with
<i>debaixo</i>	under	<i>excepto,</i>	except
<i>sob</i>		<i>fora</i>	besides
<i>perante,</i>	before	<i>além</i>	
<i>altraz</i>	behind	<i>sem,</i>	without
<i>traz</i>		<i>contra,</i>	against
<i>entre,</i>	between	<i>a pesar,</i>	notwithstanding
<i>para,</i>	after	<i>não obstante,</i>	in spite of
<i>perto</i>	by, near, at	<i>para com,</i>	against
<i>junto</i>		<i>acerca,</i>	in respect
<i>desde,</i>	of, from	<i>por,</i>	through
<i>até,</i>	after	<i>mediante,</i>	by means of.

21.

The following are used with the **Genitive**:

<i>além dos mares,</i>	on the other side of the seas
<i>além d'isso,</i>	besides this one
<i>acerca daquelle negocio,</i>	as to that business
<i>aquem or daquem dos mares,</i>	on this side of the seas
<i>antes do dia,</i>	before daybreak
<i>diante de Deos,</i>	before God
<i>dentro da igreja,</i>	within the church
<i>de traz do palacio,</i>	behind the palace
<i>debaixo da mesa,</i>	under the table
<i>em cima da mesa,</i>	upon the table
<i>ao redor or</i>	round about the town
<i>em contorno da cidade,</i>	
<i>perto de Londres,</i>	near London
<i>fora da casa,</i>	out of the house
<i>fora de perigo,</i>	out of danger
<i>depois da cea,</i>	after the supper
<i>defronte de minha casa,</i>	opposite to my house
<i>defronte da igreja,</i>	opposite the church;

Dative:

<i>quanto áquillo,</i>	with regard to that
<i>pegado á muralha,</i>	at, near the wall
<i>desde o bico do pé,</i>	
<i>até á cabeça,</i>	from head to foot;

Accusative.

<i>perante o juiz,</i>	before the judge
<i>durante o inverno,</i>	during the winter
<i>traz do templo,</i>	behind the temple
<i>entre os homens,</i>	among men
<i>sobre a mesa,</i>	on the table
<i>conforme á lei,</i>	according to the law
<i>segundo á ordem,</i>	in consequence of the order
<i>por amor de Deos,</i>	for God's sake
<i>pelo mundo,</i>	through the world
<i>pela rua,</i>	through the street
<i>contra elles,</i>	against them.

<i>A (to), eu vou a Londres,</i>	I go to London,
<i>voltar a Portugal,</i>	to return to Portugal,
<i>não tem nada que fazer</i>	he has nothing to do.
<i>não tem nada a fazer</i>	

<i>De (from), vir de França,</i>	I come from France,
<i>vir das Indias,</i>	I come from India,
<i>sahir de Londres,</i>	I go from London
	(to leave London),
<i>de noite,</i>	by night,
<i>de dia,</i>	by day.

Por (by, from), por mar e por terra, by sea and by land.

22. Conjunctions.

<i>E, and tambem outrosim</i>	also	<i>nem—nem, tão, assim,</i>	neither—nor so thus
<i>tambem—como, não sómente—mas tambem,</i>	as well—as not only—but also	<i>porém mas</i>	but
<i>ora—ora, em primeiro lugar, então,</i>	soon—soon firstly then	<i>com tudo, ainda que, assim,</i>	notwithstanding although therefore
<i>além disso de mais</i>	further	<i>porque, pois, afim,</i>	because there that
<i>depois, em fim, em parte—em parte, ou—ou,</i>	afterwards at last partly—partly either—or	<i>se não, com tanto que, bem que,</i>	else taking for granted that certainly, indeed.

23.

<i>que,</i>	that	<i>comó,</i>	as
<i>nomeadamente,</i>	namely	<i>a saber,</i>	viz
<i>se,</i>	whether	<i>excepto, alem,</i>	except
<i>onde,</i>	where	<i>por isso,</i>	why
<i>donde,</i>	whence	<i>porque,</i>	because
<i>quando,</i>	when	<i>por, pois,</i>	there
<i>desde que,</i>	since	<i>afim que</i>	that
<i>durante que,</i>	whilst, during	<i>para que</i>	
<i>antes,</i>	before	<i>se,</i>	if
<i>depois que</i>		<i>se, posto que,</i>	in case
<i>depois de</i>	afterwards	<i>se não que,</i>	if not
<i>como,</i>	as	<i>com tanto que,</i>	in case
<i>como tambem,</i>	as soon as	<i>ainda que,</i>	although
<i>tão—como,</i>	so—as	<i>não obstante,</i>	notwithstanding
<i>assim—que,</i>	so that	<i>tanto—tanto,</i>	the—the.

Examples.

<i>Francezes e Inglezes.</i>	Frenchmen and Englishmen.
<i>Nem este, nem aquella.</i>	Neither these, nor those.
<i>Ou este, ou aquella.</i>	Either this one, or that one
<i>Nem mais, nem menos.</i>	Neither more, nor less.
<i>Quer o faça, quer não, tudo para mim he o mesmo.</i>	It is indifferent to me whether he does it or not.
<i>Quer seja verdade, quer não.</i>	Whether it be true or not.

Antes quero pedir que furtar. I will rather beg than steal.
Antes morrerei que dizer-volo. I will rather die than tell it to you.

Interjections

may be divided according to the various passions or emotions expressed by them.

Of Joy: *Ah! ho!*

Of Pain: *Ai! apre!*

Of Fear: *Ai Jesus! eh, eh! ai de mim!*

Of Abhorrence: *Va-se embora! passa fora!*

Of Surprise: *Oh! Ah!*

Urging or Exhorting: *Ora vamos! animo, animo!*
arreda! hola! sentido!

Silencing: *Chiton! calla a boca! calai-vos!*

Wishing: *O provera a Deos!*

Reading Lessons.

1.

Em um ajuntamento^[545] de senhoras e homens suscitou-se^[546] a questão^[547] de qual era o paiz^[548] melhor^[549] para se habitar^[550]; e dizendo uma que Londres, outra que Pariz, este que o Brazil, aquelle que a Austria ou a Italia, disse uma senhora mui presumida^[551]: “Pois^[552] eu dou^[553] a primazia^[554] ao celibato, pois tenho ouvido dizer a meu irmão padre^[555], que he de todos os estados o mais perfeito.”

2.

Certo^[556] juiz de fóra^[557] tendo queixas do povo^[558] que os arrematantes da vacca^[559] só matavão^[560] um boi^[561] cada dia d’assouge^[562], e que este não chegava^[563] para todos, e ao mesmo tempo^[564] ouvindo dizer aos ditos arrematantes que dous bois erão de sobejo^[565]; mandou^[566] por seu respeitando despacho que cada dia d’assouge se matasse boi e meio.

3.

Dizia o P. Antonio Vieira, que toda a fortuna d’um homem de corte^[567] consistia em saber adular^[568], mentir^[569], furtar^[570], e repartir^[571].

4.

Na desgraçada^[572] morte^[573] do Principe D. Affonso, disse El-Rei Dom João II. seu pai: “No excessivo sentimento em que vivo da morte de meu filho, só me consola parecer-me que Deos se lembrou^[574] d’este reino^[575]; porque o Principe não era para Rei dos Portuguezes: os Portuguezes hão de mister Rei de bronze. Era o Principe inclinado a delicias^[576].”

5.

Levantando^[577] El-Rei D. João I. o sitio^[578], que tinha posto a Coria, disse: “Grande falta^[579] nos fizeram os cavalheiros da taboa redonda^[580]; porque se elles aqui estiverão, não nos levantáramos desta cidade sem a render^[581].” Respondeo Mem Rodrigues de Vasconcellos: “Não faltarão por certo, senhor, aqui esses cavalheiros; porque aqui está Martim Vasques da Cunha, que he tão bom, como dizem o foi D. Galaz; Gonçalo Vasques Coutinho, que he tão bom como D. Tristão; João Fernandes Pacheco, que não deve nada a Lancarote; e aqui estou eu, que não mereço^[582] menos^[583] que qualquer d’elles. O certo he, senhor, que só faltou aqui o bom Rei Artur, que os sabía estimar, e animar com mercês grandes.”

6.

Quando El-Rei D. Sebastião quiz^[584] fazer^[585] a jornada de Africa, determinou avistar-se em N. Senhora de Guadalupe com El-Rei Philippe seu tio^[586]; para se ajustar^[587] esta função^[588] veio^[589] de Castella o duque^[590] d'Alva, cavalleiro mui soberbo^[591], e pouco affeioado aos Portuguezes, e de cá foi o conde^[592] de Redondo. Entre a pratica^[593] que tiverão, lhe perguntou^[594] o duque que fidalgos vinhão com El-Rei Dom Sebastião; porque com El-Rei vinha elle, e outros como elle. Respondeo-lhe o conde: “Com El-Rei meu senhor vem o duque de Bragança, o de Aveiro, e o marquez^[595] de Villa-Real; e fidalgos razos^[596], como eu e vós, vem muitos.”

7.

Pedindo^[597] um pobre^[598] esmola^[599] a Philippe II. lhe dizia que se lembrasse erão irmãos; e perguntando-lhe El-Rei por que quarte, respondeo por Adão. Mandou^[600]-lhe El-Rei dar um real. Replicou^[601] o pobre que aquella esmola não era d'um irmão Rei. “Se a todos os meus irmãos”, disse Philippe, “eu dêsse outro tanto^[602], já não teria^[603] real que dar.”

8.

Christovão Colon foi o primeiro que com audaz^[604] fortaleza^[605] navegou o oceano, o descobrio^[606] as Indias de Castella; pelo que mereceo que os Reis Catholicos o fizessem duque de Beraguas. Estava uma noite^[607] ceando^[608] com outros cavalleiros seus amigos; e dizendo-lhe um que aquella façanha a poderia obrar qualquer outro, se lhe dessem o socorro^[609], que fosse necessario, dissimulou Christovão Colon, e tirando um ovo^[610] do prato, perguntou aos demais fidalgos se poderia algum fazer que aquelle ovo estivesse levantado^[611], sem que se arrimasse^[612] a cousa alguma? Respondêrão todos, que não podia ser^[613]. Pegou^[614] no ovo Christovão Colon, e dando com elle mansamente^[615] na mesa^[616], lhe fez uma pequena^[617] móssa^[618], e o pôz muito direito. Rirão-se^[619] todos, e disse Colon: “Nenhum^[620] de Vossas Mercês^[621] ha que não acha facil navegar o oceano, depois que eu de lá vim; porém he certo, que se eu não fôra o primeiro, nenhum seria o segundo.”

9.

Um Mahometano consultando a Aischeh mulher de Mahometo, lhe pedio uma regra^[622] para bem viver; e ella lhe respondeo: “Reconhece^[623] um só Deos, refrêa^[624] a tua lingua, reprime^[625] as tuas paixões^[626], adquire sciencia, vive constante na tua religião, abstem-te de fazer mal^[627], frequenta os bons, encobre^[628] os defeitos do teu proximo^[629], soccorre^[630] os pobres, e espera a eternidade por recompensa.”

10.

Querendo certo homem desquitar-se^[631] de sua mulher, com quem tinha pouca paz^[632], appareceo^[633] para este fim^[634] diante^[635] do Provisor. Estranhou^[636] elle a proposta^[637], porque conhecia a mulher, e era de boas qualidades: “Porque quereis deixar^[638] vossa mulher?” (lhe perguntou o Provisor): “Não he virtuosa?”—“Sim, senhor”; respondeo o homem.—“Não he rica?”—“Sim, senhor.” Emfim^[639] a todas as cousas, sobre que era perguntado, respondia em abono seu. Com que lhe disse o Provisor: “Pois se vossa mulher tem tantas cousas boas, porque quereis desquitar-vos della?” A isto o homem, descalçando^[640] um sapato^[641], perguntou ao Provisor: “Senhor, este sapato não he novo?”—“Sim”, respondeo o Provisor. Accrescentou^[642]: “não está bem feito^[643]?”—“Sim, ao que parece”, respondeo o Provisor.—“Não he de bom cordavão, e de boa sola?”—Respondeo do mesmo modo que sim. “Pois vê Vossa Mercê com tudo isso^[644]” (disse o descontente marido^[645]), “pois eu quero tirar este sapato, e calçar outro, porque eu sei muito bem aonde^[646] me aperta^[647], e faz mancar^[648], e Vossa Mercê não o sabe.”

11.

Botocudos.

Estes Indios dominão^[649] na cordilheira^[650] habitada^[651] por seus maiores^[652] os Aimorés, de cuja^[653] barbaridade ainda guardão sementes. Quando os Portuguezes começárão^[654] a povoar^[655] o Brazil tiverão de guerrear com os ferozes^[656] Aimorés, a quem dizem^[657] que derão^[658] o nome de Botocudos, de boto, e codea^[659], por isso que os Indios desta nação^[660] erão rolhos, e trazião^[661] o corpo^[662] coberto d’uma codea de gomma^[663] copal com que se pintavão^[664] para se preservarem das ferretoadas^[665] dos mosquitos e outros insectos. Os Botocudos são mais brancos^[666] que a maior parte dos demais^[667] Indios do Brazil, porém, como seus ascendentes os Aimorés, costumão^[668] pintar a cara^[669] e mais partes do corpo. Dividem-se em varias tribus ou cabildas^[670], cada^[671] uma com seu cabo^[672], que tem um poder^[673] absoluto sobre os seus^[674] em os negocios de maior importancia como são a caça^[675], a guerra^[676] e a escolha^[677] de uma nova morada^[678]; mas na aldeia^[679] limita-se toda a sua autoridade a compôr as desavenças que são entre elles mui frequentes. Este lugar não he hereditario, escolhe-se para elle o mais bravo, e por vezes^[680] o mais atrevido^[681] se proclama por chefe da tribu, sobre tudo se por ventura o que os commandava vem a morrer. Os Botocudos tem as espadoas^[682] largas, o pescoço^[683] curto, o nariz^[684] chato, as maçãs^[685] do rosto proeminentes, os pés^[686] pequenos, as extremidades inferiores delgadas^[687], mas nervosas. Furão as orelhas^[688], e o beijo inferior^[689], e enfião no buraco^[690] uma rodella de páo^[691]. São vingativos^[692] e traidores^[693], posto que tinham um exterior alegre e um ar^[694] de franqueza. Não tem especie alguma de culto; considerão^[695] o sol^[696] como uma divindade a que chamão^[697], e reverenceão ainda mais a lua^[698], quando com sua luz os protege em suas excursões nocturnas. Amão e imitão as ceremonias

religiosas dos christãos, quanto isto póde compadecer-se com a vida nomada que fazem, assim que são de todos os Indios os que mais custão a civilizar-se.

12.

As grutas^[699] do inferno^[700].

Deo-se^[701] este nome ás cavernas naturaes que se achão^[702] na montanha em que estão assentadas a povoação e fortaleza^[703] da Nova-Coimbra, na provincia de Mato-Grosso e sobre a margem direita^[704] do Paraguai. No vertente^[705] septentrional^[706] da montanha existe uma abertura que dá passo^[707] a duas especies de antecamaras, 1 de braça^[708] e meia de comprido^[709], e 1 de largo^[710], e outra algum tanto maior. Desce-se para ellas por uma ladeira que tem obra de 20 braças de comprimento^[711], guarnecida de estalactitas, que provêm da filtração continua da abobada. No cabo^[712] da ladeira entra-se n'uma salla parecida com uma mesquita^[713], de cuja abobada pendem estalactitas de diferentes fôrmas e tamanhos^[714], e o mesmo se observa no chão. A' esquerda^[715] a parede se acha revestida d'uma incrustação d'espalto, que com o reflexo da luz arremeda uma soberba cascata. Póde esta salla ter 50 braças de comprido e 1S de largo, e no fundo della existe um espaço de 6 braças pelo menos coberto d'agua limpida porém de máo sabor^[716], que dá da parte de fóra^[717] origem a um ribeiro^[718] represado frequentemente pelas aguas do Paraguai, nas cheias^[719] que alagão todos os annos por varias vezes os campos vizinhos. Os naturaes^[720] do paiz não se atrevião^[721] a entrar n'estas grutas que forão pela primeira vez exploradas pelo engenheiro^[722] Ricardo Franco d'Almeida Serra, em 1791, levando em sua companhia o naturalista Alexandre Rodriguez Ferreira que as debuxou^[723] e descreveo^[724]. Em 1795, varias pessoas^[725] curiosas entrárão n'ellas e com farchas virão que no ribeiro que as aguas ali formavão havião jacarés^[726], e que um d'elles tinha uma pata de menos.

Idiomatic Expressions

with Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions etc.

<i>Andar a pé.</i>	To go on foot.
<i>Andar de pé.</i>	To be unwell.
<i>Andar a cavallo.</i>	To go on horseback.
<i>Andar em coche.</i>	To drive in a carriage.
<i>Andar á vela.</i>	To take a sail.
<i>Andar para diante.</i>	To go forward.
<i>Andar para traz.</i>	To go backward.
<i>Andar a traz de alguem.</i>	To follow some one.
<i>Andar com o tempo.</i>	To go with the times.
<i>Andar perdido.</i>	To go astray.
<i>Andar com honra.</i>	To act honorably.
<i>Andar de esguelha.</i>	To go badly.
<i>Andar de mal para peor.</i>	Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
<i>Com o andar do tempo.</i>	In the course of time.
<i>Andar de galope.</i>	To canter.
<i>Dar um passeio, uma volta.</i>	To take a walk.
<i>Dar a entender.</i>	To give to understand.
<i>Dar fé.</i>	To believe, to credit.
<i>Dar fiado.</i>	To give credit.
<i>Dar á luz.</i>	To publish.
<i>Dar principio.</i>	To begin.
<i>Dar fim.</i>	To end.
<i>Dar os bons dias.</i>	To say good day.
<i>Dar os parabens.</i>	To congratulate.
<i>O relógio dá horas.</i>	The clock strikes.
<i>Dar boa conta de si.</i>	To behave well.
<i>Eu derei conta d'isso.</i>	I will be answerable for it.
<i>Dar em ridicularias.</i>	To become ridiculous.
<i>Dar-se pressa.</i>	To be in a hurry.
<i>Não se lhe dá de morrer.</i>	He does not fear death.
<i>Estar escrevendo.</i>	To be writing.
<i>Estar em pé.</i>	To stand erect.
<i>Estar assentado.</i>	To sit.
<i>Está para chover.</i>	It is going to rain.
<i>Estar em duvida.</i>	To be in doubt.
<i>Estar na cama.</i>	To lie in bed.
<i>Estar com, em, de, saúde.</i>	To be well.
<i>Não está no meu poder.</i>	It is not in my power.
<i>Estar de posse.</i>	To be in possession.
<i>Fazer esmólas.</i>	To give alms.
<i>Faz frio.</i>	It is cold.
<i>Faz lua.</i>	The moon shines.
<i>Não faço caso delle.</i>	I do not care for him.
<i>Fazer uma festa.</i>	To give a party.
<i>Fazer lugar.</i>	To make room.
<i>Ter que fazer.</i>	To have to do.

<i>Fazer um discurso.</i>	To make a speech.
<i>Fazer uma aposta.</i>	To lay a wager.
<i>Faz hoje oito dias.</i>	It is a week to-day.
<i>Fazer o possível.</i>	To do one's utmost.
<i>Não henho que fazer com isso.</i>	I have nothing to do with it.
<i>Fazer-se velho.</i>	To become old.
<i>Fazer-se feio.</i>	To become ugly.
<i>Faz-se tarde.</i>	It is getting late.
<i>Ter razão.</i>	To be in the right.
<i>Não ter razão.</i>	To be in the wrong.
<i>Ter ciumes.</i>	To be jealous.
<i>Que quer dizer isto?</i>	What is the meaning of it?
<i>Isto quer dizer, que...</i>	It means that...
<i>Ha alguma, cousa de novo?</i>	Is there any news?
<i>Ha muito tempo.</i>	It is a long time ago.
<i>Ha um anno.</i>	It is a year ago.
<i>Hir por diante.</i>	To go forward.
<i>Eilo lá vai.</i>	There he goes.
<i>Hir para traz.</i>	To go back.
<i>Hir buscar.</i>	To fetch.
<i>Nada se vai mais depressa que o tempo.</i>	Nothing passes quicker than the time.
<i>Vai-se fazendo tarde.</i>	It becomes late.
<i>Não tenho medo.</i>	I have no fear.
<i>Não mais.</i>	Not more.
<i>Ainda não.</i>	Not yet.
<i>Não o farei.</i>	I shall not do it.
<i>Não muito depois.</i>	Not long after.
<i>Queres fazer isso ou não?</i>	Will you do it or not?
<i>Um diz sim, e outro não.</i>	One says yes, the other no.
<i>Não he bom nem máo.</i>	It is neither good nor bad.
<i>Elle ainda não veio.</i>	He has not yet come.
<i>Até onde?</i>	How far?
<i>Até Roma.</i>	To Rome.
<i>Até quando?</i>	How long?
<i>Até que eu vivo.</i>	As long as I live.
<i>Como assim?</i>	How so?
<i>Como! não quereis vir?</i>	What! you will not come?
<i>Dez libras quando muito.</i>	At utmost ten pounds.
<i>Dez libras quando menos.</i>	At least ten pounds.
<i>Dizei muito embora o que quizerdes.</i>	You may say what you like.
<i>Assim he?</i>	Is it so?
<i>Assim seja.</i>	Be it so.
<i>Basta assim por agora.</i>	It is enough for the present.
<i>Andar a passos lentos.</i>	To go very slowly.
<i>A' direita.</i>	To the right.
<i>A' esquerda.</i>	To the left.
<i>Vir de França.</i>	To come from France.
<i>Venho da casa da Senhora N.</i>	I come from Mrs. N.
<i>De madrugada.</i>	Early in the morning.
<i>De noite.</i>	By night.
<i>De dia.</i>	By day.

<i>De verão.</i>	In summer.
<i>Perto de oito horas.</i>	Towards eight o'clock.
<i>Junto á cidade.</i>	Near the town.
<i>Sobre a mesa.</i>	Upon the table.
<i>Sobre a noite.</i>	Towards night.
<i>Sobre todas as cousas.</i>	Before all things.
<i>Duas vezes no dia.</i>	Twice a day.
<i>Na rua.</i>	On the street.
<i>Em todo o tempo.</i>	At all times.
<i>Em premio.</i>	For reward.
<i>Para que he isto?</i>	What is that for?
<i>Para onde?</i>	Whereto?
<i>Para que fim?</i>	For what purpose?
<i>Palavra por palavra.</i>	Word for word.
<i>Vai por vinho.</i>	Fetch wine.
<i>De muito atraz.</i>	Far back.
<i>Fazer passo atraz.</i>	To take a step backwards.
<i>Alguns dias atraz.</i>	A few days ago.

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Footnotes:

- [1] house.
- [2] good.
- [3] appearance.
- [4] rose.
- [5] mouth.
- [6] ear.
- [7] head.
- [8] forehead.
- [9] chin.
- [10] part.
- [11] body.
- [12] human.
- [13] window.
- [14] open.
- [15] needle.
- [16] is too fine.
- [17] mend.
- [18] pen.
- [19] I have.
- [20] to write.
- [21] letter.
- [22] do me the favour.
- [23] lend.
- [24] sheet of paper.
- [25] bottle.
- [26] table.
- [27] cherry tree.
- [28] bears.
- [29] grape.
- [30] ripe.
- [31] vine.
- [32] the best.
- [33] situation.
- [34] manteiga.
- [35] fresco.
- [36] licença.

[37] chicara.
[38] levado.
[39] honra.
[40] cerveja.
[41] excelente.
[42] ostra.
[43] traga me.
[44] obrea.
[45] lindo.
[46] manhã.
[47] porta.
[48] fechado.
[49] primavera.
[50] a mais agradável.
[51] estação.
[52] colheita.
[53] ha de ser.
[54] abundante.
[55] flow.
[56] depopulated.
[57] leaved.
[58] ornamented.
[59] comb.
[60] inhabitants.
[61] district.
[62] Indian.
[63] brook.
[64] lake.
[65] dry out.
[66] edificio.
[67] aldêa.
[68] região.
[69] numeroso.
[70] boi.
[71] ovelha.
[72] gato.
[73] ha.
[74] javali.

[75] veado.
[76] lebre.
[77] bosque.
[78] grou.
[79] cegonha.
[80] ave de arribação.
[81] barraca.
[82] feito.
[83] tronco d'arvore.
[84] open.
[85] the interior of the country.
[86] evening.
[87] is suitable.
[88] agricultural produce.
[89] planted.
[90] sowed.
[91] black bean.
[92] melon.
[93] make.
[94] invention.
[95] useful.
[96] obey.
[97] here.
[98] bread.
[99] flatter.
[100] the prince.
[101] constructed.
[102] here are.
[103] two.
[104] balcony.
[105] one lets.
[106] learn.
[107] a handicraft.
[108] paixão.
[109] violento.
[110] navegação.
[111] estender.
[112] no principio.

[113] revolução.
[114] rebentar.
[115] no ultimo tempo.
[116] condição.
[117] rejeitar.
[118] povoação.
[119] no interior do paiz.
[120] caçador.
[121] levar.
[122] caça.
[123] consideravel.
[124] Hespanha.
[125] tabellião.
[126] protestar.
[127] letra de cambio.
[128] em casa.
[129] perseguir.
[130] numeroso.
[131] punhal.
[132] amolar.
[133] oanzol.
[134] não valem nada.
[135] annel.
[136] pintor.
[137] governar.
[138] barril.
[139] cheio.
[140] official.
[141] descontente.
[142] ha.
[143] cal.
[144] eu gosto.
[145] pastel.
[146] descobrir.
[147] ardil.
[148] bank.
[149] green.
[150] turf.

[\[151\]](#) meadow.
[\[152\]](#) made.
[\[153\]](#) possess.
[\[154\]](#) (landed) property.
[\[155\]](#) out of it.
[\[156\]](#) mortal.
[\[157\]](#) fasting.
[\[158\]](#) to make fat.
[\[159\]](#) sky.
[\[160\]](#) covered.
[\[161\]](#) cloud.
[\[162\]](#) inhabitants.
[\[163\]](#) deal.
[\[164\]](#) with.
[\[165\]](#) timber.
[\[166\]](#) to buy.
[\[167\]](#) to arrive.
[\[168\]](#) short.
[\[169\]](#) flock.
[\[170\]](#) assemble.
[\[171\]](#) almost.
[\[172\]](#) customer.
[\[173\]](#) pirates.
[\[174\]](#) ouvir.
[\[175\]](#) tom.
[\[176\]](#) sol.
[\[177\]](#) esconder.
[\[178\]](#) de.
[\[179\]](#) grosso.
[\[180\]](#) nuvem.
[\[181\]](#) pato.
[\[182\]](#) passagem.
[\[183\]](#) fechar.
[\[184\]](#) imagem.
[\[185\]](#) bagagem.
[\[186\]](#) dar.
[\[187\]](#) parabem.
[\[188\]](#) sempre.

[189] puro.
[190] comido.
[191] quatro.
[192] codorniz.
[193] mostrar.
[194] cicatriz.
[195] ferida.
[196] batalhão.
[197] vez.
[198] belligerante.
[199] amar.
[200] filha.
[201] amiga.
[202] igualar.
[203] dous (*fem.* duas).
[204] estrella.
[205] alfaiate.
[206] ao mesmo tempo.
[207] ribeiro.
[208] assignar.
[209] nome.
[210] fazenda.
[211] regar.
[212] offerecimento.
[213] colono.
[214] entregar.
[215] carta.
[216] secretario.
[217] cabal, importante.
[218] tributario.
[219] rio do Amazonas.
[220] jazer.
[221] na margem esquerda.
[222] porto.
[223] ornato.
[224] old.
[225] frightened.
[226] nephew.

[\[227\]](#) dying.
[\[228\]](#) suffering.
[\[229\]](#) hatred.
[\[230\]](#) Spanish.
[\[231\]](#) some.
[\[232\]](#) vessel.
[\[233\]](#) watch.
[\[234\]](#) reign.
[\[235\]](#) knight.
[\[236\]](#) Christian.
[\[237\]](#) shore.
[\[238\]](#) the guard.
[\[239\]](#) above named.
[\[240\]](#) plantations.
[\[241\]](#) sugar.
[\[242\]](#) little.
[\[243\]](#) village.
[\[244\]](#) rico.
[\[245\]](#) pobre.
[\[246\]](#) igreja.
[\[247\]](#) campo.
[\[248\]](#) frondoso.
[\[249\]](#) arvore.
[\[250\]](#) ferido.
[\[251\]](#) soldado.
[\[252\]](#) ponte.
[\[253\]](#) numeroso.
[\[254\]](#) tio.
[\[255\]](#) tia.
[\[256\]](#) claro.
[\[257\]](#) agradavel.
[\[258\]](#) inverno.
[\[259\]](#) Sibiria.
[\[260\]](#) rigoroso.
[\[261\]](#) geographico.
[\[262\]](#) historico.
[\[263\]](#) instituto.

[264] mencionado.
[265] alvará.
[266] generoso.
[267] sentimento.
[268] imenso.
[269] selva (silva).
[270] uns, umas.
[271] largo.
[272] unico.
[273] bellicoso.
[274] precedente.
[275] artigo.
[276] agitado.
[277] seguinte.
[278] silencioso.
[279] grave.
[280] profundo.
[281] amor.
[282] populated.
[283] violet.
[284] night.
[285] young.
[286] pretty.
[287] to buy.
[288] cheap.
[289] esteemed.
[290] learned.
[291] chair.
[292] made.
[293] wood.
[294] grandson.
[295] cousin.
[296] pasture.
[297] diligente.
[298] irmãa.
[299] marido.
[300] máo.
[301] amiga.

[\[302\]](#) tulipa.
[\[303\]](#) navio.
[\[304\]](#) simples.
[\[305\]](#) no mundo.
[\[306\]](#) este.
[\[307\]](#) aquella.
[\[308\]](#) verão.
[\[309\]](#) inverno.
[\[310\]](#) rigoroso.
[\[311\]](#) parte.
[\[312\]](#) relva.
[\[313\]](#) verde.
[\[314\]](#) arvore.
[\[315\]](#) fallar.
[\[316\]](#) um Cicero.
[\[317\]](#) inglez.
[\[318\]](#) louvavel.
[\[319\]](#) virtude.
[\[320\]](#) praticar.
[\[321\]](#) live.
[\[322\]](#) year.
[\[323\]](#) age.
[\[324\]](#) army.
[\[325\]](#) consists of.
[\[326\]](#) killed.
[\[327\]](#) battle.
[\[328\]](#) remained.
[\[329\]](#) prisoners.
[\[330\]](#) population.
[\[331\]](#) souls.
[\[332\]](#) parish.
[\[333\]](#) letter.
[\[334\]](#) dated.
[\[335\]](#) arrive.
[\[336\]](#) length.
[\[337\]](#) the round.
[\[338\]](#) earthquake.
[\[339\]](#) destroy.

[340] burnt down.
[341] inheritance.
[342] to raise.
[343] companhia.
[344] regimento.
[345] ajuntado.
[346] quasi.
[347] chegar.
[348] dentro.
[349] prima.
[350] amolar.
[351] batalha.
[352] anno.
[353] mez.
[354] ovo.
[355] seculo.
[356] filho.
[357] filha.
[358] poor.
[359] love.
[360] never.
[361] *trazer*, to carry.
[362] *agradar*, to please.
[363] praise.
[364] *dizer*, to say.
[365] to cut, to trim.
[366] the wing.
[367] to mount.
[368] praiseworthy.
[369] to advise.
[370] to practice.
[371] the loss.
[372] the wind.
[373] favorable.
[374] generosity.
[375] flower.
[376] valiant.
[377] powerful.

[378] to despise.
[379] sciences.
[380] to know.
[381] to bless.
[382] labour.
[383] imperfection, fault.
[384] reputation.
[385] to admire.
[386] scoundrel.
[387] ought.
[388] to punish.
[389] *aprender*, to learn.
[390] facility.
[391] battle.
[392] to decide.
[393] the issue.
[394] the campaign.
[395] wise.
[396] young, now.
[397] uprooted.
[398] worshipping.
[399] idols.
[400] disease.
[401] appear.
[402] excellent.
[403] exempt.
[404] passion.
[405] *fallar*, to speak.
[406] vestido.
[407] meia.
[408] sapato.
[409] dinheiro.
[410] cadeira.
[411] branco.
[412] azul.
[413] morto, matado.
[414] igualar.
[415] requisito.

[416] ministro.
[417] ilha.
[418] estimar, respeitar.
[419] dever.
[420] morrer.
[421] dom, dativa.
[422] Hollanda.
[423] Allemanha.
[424] homem de bem.
[425] velhaco.
[426] *neither—nor*, nem—nem.
[427] Hespanhol.
[428] Inglez.
[429] Allemão.
[430] bom.
[431] máo.
[432] amar a si mesmo, *to love one's self*.
[433] affirmar.
[434] estação.
[435] tempo.
[436] terror.
[437] fugir.
[438] conjurado.
[439] bread.
[440] meat.
[441] wine.
[442] plum.
[443] strawberries.
[444] orange.
[445] raspberry.
[446] fig.
[447] gooseberry.
[448] brother.
[449] nut.
[450] sister.

[\[451\]](#) medlar.
[\[452\]](#) beef.
[\[453\]](#) friend.
[\[454\]](#) veal.
[\[455\]](#) the roastmeat.
[\[456\]](#) ham.
[\[457\]](#) pie.
[\[458\]](#) egg.
[\[459\]](#) cake.
[\[460\]](#) salad.
[\[461\]](#) pepper.
[\[462\]](#) vinegar.
[\[463\]](#) oil.
[\[464\]](#) mustard.
[\[465\]](#) sugar.
[\[466\]](#) spice.
[\[467\]](#) cerveja.
[\[468\]](#) fruta.
[\[469\]](#) maçã.
[\[470\]](#) pera.
[\[471\]](#) pecego.
[\[472\]](#) cereja.
[\[473\]](#) uva.
[\[474\]](#) amendoa.
[\[475\]](#) amora.
[\[476\]](#) albricoque (damasco).
[\[477\]](#) queijo.
[\[478\]](#) leite.
[\[479\]](#) avelã.
[\[480\]](#) manteiga.
[\[481\]](#) castanha.
[\[482\]](#) limão.
[\[483\]](#) jardineiro.
[\[484\]](#) aipo.
[\[485\]](#) cebola.
[\[486\]](#) caçador.
[\[487\]](#) caça.

[\[488\]](#) ginjas.
[\[489\]](#) passas, passas de uva.
[\[490\]](#) cozinha.
[\[491\]](#) azeitona.
[\[492\]](#) amiga.
[\[493\]](#) roseira.
[\[494\]](#) murta.
[\[495\]](#) damasqueiro.
[\[496\]](#) ramalhete.
[\[497\]](#) nata.
[\[498\]](#) sal.
[\[499\]](#) café.
[\[500\]](#) chá.
[\[501\]](#) chocolate.
[\[502\]](#) corragem, animo.
[\[503\]](#) livro.
[\[504\]](#) paciencia.
[\[505\]](#) melancia, balancia.
[\[506\]](#) melão.
[\[507\]](#) by accident.
[\[508\]](#) knife.
[\[509\]](#) fork.
[\[510\]](#) table napkin.
[\[511\]](#) towel.
[\[512\]](#) plate.
[\[513\]](#) glass.
[\[514\]](#) gold.
[\[515\]](#) silver.
[\[516\]](#) spoon.
[\[517\]](#) decanter.
[\[518\]](#) iron.
[\[519\]](#) steel.
[\[520\]](#) lead.
[\[521\]](#) paper.
[\[522\]](#) pens.
[\[523\]](#) penknife.
[\[524\]](#) ink.
[\[525\]](#) house.

[526] flower.

[527] garden.

[528] quarto.

[529] castello.

[530] arvore.

[531] dinheiro.

[532] sede.

[533] ocasião.

[534] navalha.

[535] cavallo.

[536] licença.

[537] cantaro.

[538] gato (gata).

[539] cabra.

[540] vacca.

[541] boi.

[542] burro.

[543] cão.

[544] Only the irregular tenses are given, the others are conjugated in the regular manner.

[545] meeting.

[546] to ask.

[547] the question.

[548] land.

[549] better.

[550] to live.

[551] presumptuous.

[552] as.

[553] I give.

[554] the preference.

[555] the priest.

[556] a certain.

[557] judge who has studied.

[558] the people.

[559] the privileged butchers of beef.

[560] *matar*, to kill, to slaughter.

[561] the ox.

[562] *açougue*, the slaughter-house.

[563] *chegar*, to suffice.
[564] at the same time.
[565] too much.
[566] to order.
[567] courtier.
[568] to flatter.
[569] to lie.
[570] to steal.
[571] to divide.
[572] unfortunate.
[573] death.
[574] *lembrar-se*, to remember.
[575] kingdom.
[576] pleasure.
[577] to raise.
[578] the siege.
[579] want.
[580] round table.
[581] surrender.
[582] to be worth.
[583] less.
[584] *querer*, to wish.
[585] to make.
[586] uncle.
[587] to arrange.
[588] business.
[589] he came (*vir*).
[590] duke.
[591] proud.
[592] the count.
[593] the discussion.
[594] to ask.
[595] marquis.
[596] the low gentry.
[597] *pedir*, to beg.
[598] poor.
[599] alms.
[600] ordered.

[601] reply.
[602] just as much.
[603] I would have.
[604] audacious.
[605] fortitude.
[606] discovered.
[607] night.
[608] *cear*, to sup.
[609] assistance.
[610] egg.
[611] to stand erect.
[612] to assist.
[613] that it could not be.
[614] *pegar*, to take up.
[615] quiet.
[616] table.
[617] small.
[618] break.
[619] *rir-se*, to laugh.
[620] nobody.
[621] of your honours.
[622] rule.
[623] recognise.
[624] restrict.
[625] suppress.
[626] passions.
[627] to do evil.
[628] cover.
[629] neighbour.
[630] assist.
[631] to divorce.
[632] peace.
[633] appeared.
[634] for this purpose.
[635] before.
[636] to surprise.
[637] the proposition.
[638] to leave.

[639] in fine.
[640] to take off.
[641] the shoe.
[642] to add.
[643] *fazer*, to make.
[644] with all that.
[645] husband.
[646] where.
[647] pinch.
[648] to make tame.
[649] govern.
[650] mountain chain.
[651] inhabited.
[652] ancestors.
[653] whose.
[654] to begin.
[655] to populate.
[656] wild.
[657] *dizer*, to say.
[658] they gave (*dar*).
[659] the rind.
[660] nation.
[661] to carry.
[662] the body.
[663] gum.
[664] *pintar*, to paint.
[665] sting.
[666] white.
[667] the others.
[668] to have the practice.
[669] face.
[670] hordes.
[671] each.
[672] leader.
[673] power.

[674] over his tribe.
[675] the chase.
[676] war.
[677] the choice.
[678] place of residence.
[679] village.
[680] sometimes.
[681] bold.
[682] shoulder.
[683] neck.
[684] nose.
[685] cheeks.
[686] foot.
[687] thin.
[688] ears.
[689] the underlip.
[690] a hole.
[691] wooden.
[692] vindictive.
[693] traitorous.
[694] an air.
[695] to look upon.
[696] the sun.
[697] to call.
[698] the moon.
[699] grotto.
[700] hell.
[701] one has given.
[702] to find, *achar-se*.
[703] the fortress.
[704] on the right shore.
[705] slope.
[706] northern.
[707] which forms the entrance.
[708] fathom.
[709] long.
[710] wide.

[\[711\]](#) length.
[\[712\]](#) at the end.
[\[713\]](#) Mosque.
[\[714\]](#) size.
[\[715\]](#) on the left.
[\[716\]](#) bad taste.
[\[717\]](#) from the outside.
[\[718\]](#) rivulet.
[\[719\]](#) inundation.
[\[720\]](#) inhabitants.
[\[721\]](#) attempt.
[\[722\]](#) engineer.
[\[723\]](#) to draw.
[\[724\]](#) to describe.
[\[725\]](#) persons.
[\[726\]](#) crocodile.

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